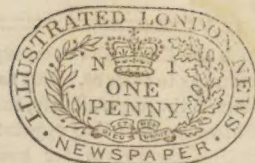


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## INDIA;—AND THE QUEEN'S GOVERNMENT.

In a few days—if not before these lines are perused by our readers—the government of the most splendid Empire in the world will have passed into new hands. The curtain will have fallen upon the first act of one of the most magnificent dramas ever performed; and, though we may perhaps hear behind the scenes the rumbling, the movement, and the crash betokening that great events are yet to be enacted when the curtain again rises—events as gorgeous, as imposing, or as tragic as any that have gone before—there will be a moment of comparative inaction, during which the spectators may well reflect upon that which has passed, and speculate earnestly and soberly upon that which is to come. Queen Victoria will have given her assent to the new India Bill; and the East India Company, as an Imperial Corporation, will have faded into the region of history along with the names and deeds of the Clives, the Lakes, the Hastingses, the Wellesleys, and the Wellingtons, who built up its power and aided in its consolidation. The “Company,” which, under its uncouth Hindoo appellation of “Koom-pa-nee,” loomed in such mythological vastness and terror on the rich but gloomy imagination of the East, will have yielded up its sceptre to the delicate and dainty hand of Queen Victoria. In that name—of such good omen to the isles of her birth—the future government of upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos and Mahometans will be administered. But will the name be of equally good omen in that barbaric land? Will that illustrious Lady and her successors, with their responsible advisers,



ADMIRAL HAMELIN, OF THE FRENCH NAVY.—(SEE PAGE 99.)

wield the sceptre with splendour and success equal to those which the world is compelled to recognise in the sway of the obscure traders and merchants whose power has passed away? These questions are natural and easily put; but the answer lies in that dim future the depths of which men and nations are forbidden to sound, be their plummets ever so lengthened or their ambition ever so grasping. All friends of the British Empire will hope—though the aspiration may be qualified by fear—that Time will disclose an answer worthy of a great and free people. Let it not be forgotten, now or at any future time, that by this act the British nation has entered upon a mightier responsibility than it ever before incurred. It has taken dominion from the grasp of men who exercised it brilliantly, and not unsuccessfully, for a hundred years, and assumed to itself the power of governing more brilliantly and more successfully in the years that are to come. The responsibility is not a light one. The penalty to be exacted in case of non-fulfilment of duty no wisdom of our day can estimate. It is not only the judgment that posterity will pass in case of failure, but the loss of prestige and influence in the councils of the world that will follow, which must be taken into consideration by the men of our time, if they would fully appreciate the gravity of the new circumstances that have dawned upon England and upon India.

It cannot truly be said of the British people that, as a whole, they understand India, or that they have any acquaintance, except vaguely, with the manners, the customs, the ingenuity, the faith, the superstition, the character, or the wants of its people—either can it be said that they are familiar with the magnificence of its resources, or the grandeur and complexity of the difficulties



THE VALLEY OF LLYNVI.—TURNING THE FIRST TURF FOR A NEW RAILWAY.—(SEE PAGE 99.)



with which the East India Company has had to struggle in turning those resources to account. But as through their Parliament they have assumed the responsibility, and as by their Parliament and by their Ministers, whom they appoint and pay, they must bear it, let them qualify themselves for government in this day of the expiry of the East India Company by doing justice to the power which they displace.

Our empire in India is the result of an accident, and of a series of accidents. One hundred years ago no one dreamed that our isles of the northern seas, with their few millions of people, would conquer and possess the rich Territories, the teeming States, Kingdoms, and Empires of the Great Mogul, and of fifty other potentates; that we should march from victory to victory, from annexation to annexation, and, by means, ostensibly, of a few merchants and the soldiers in their employ, surpass the deeds of Dionysius, and realise a far more splendid vision than that of Alexander the Great. Yet all this has been done gradually, and as if it were, of necessity; the puppets of the Tragedy working out the results often without premeditation, still oftener against their will, and almost always amid either the ignorant indifference or the better-informed opposition of the British people. Like the British Constitution, which no one made or imagined, or could have made or imagined, the British Empire in India grew out of circumstances, and out of errors and follies, quite as much as out of wisdom, or the foregone conclusions of one or many minds. To this great inheritance, which they did not seek, the British people succeed at the present day. They take possession of it amid fire and bloodshed, and the thunders of war and rebellion. Their appointed work lies before them. They have to put down the rebellion, and to end the war; to govern the country, with its rival creeds, its rival s, and its multifarious interests; to educe order out of disorder, and prosperity and progress out of war and retrogression. The first half of the task is well-nigh accomplished, and nobly has it been done. The name of Britain has been elevated throughout the world by the great deeds of our soldiers, and none can say that we have degenerated since Plassy or Blenheim—since Assaye or Waterloo. But it is much easier to fight than to govern. It is easier to conquer an Empire than to rule it; and to make nations tremble at our name is a simpler matter than to make them love and respect us. And this is the task reserved for the successors of the East India Company. The merchants have done the fighting. The business of ruling, and holding, and civilising, and conciliating, has to be undertaken by statesmen placed in power, and maintained there by the squabbles of parties, and by the exertions and votes of men whose talent for government is of the smallest, and who scarcely know how to rule a parish, much less an Empire.

And what are the difficulties in the way? They are two. Christianity is one, and Liberty is the other. As a Christian nation, how are we to govern Hindoos and Mahometans without attempting to introduce amongst them the Religion which we profess? As a free nation, how are we to govern, unless upon the principles of the Freedom which we enjoy? We cannot introduce Christianity by the strong arm of power, for the process defeats itself, and makes victims and martyrs instead of proselytes, besides outraging every principle of that Gospel which it professes to inculcate. Neither can we give the Hindoos and the Mahometans the freedom which we accord to men of our own blood and language, for the result would be our expulsion, and either the independence of India, or its relegation to the barbarous and divided empire of the descendants or representatives of the Mogul, or other potentates equally despotic and bloodthirsty. Such are the difficulties that lie in the way of the Queen's Government. We do not say that they are insuperable. We can only say that similar difficulties beset the East India Company in its early and later years, and that, without altogether overcoming them, it improved the condition of the country, modified and weakened the tyranny of the native rulers, and socially and politically left India better than it found it. If the Queen's Government be equally successful in the solution of the more difficult problems which it has undertaken to solve, it may be yet a hundred years before the curtain falls upon the last act of this great drama. In the meantime the pageant will run its course; and that it may prove to be a pageant only, and not a Tragedy, must be the earnest prayer of every well-wisher of the British Empire and the civilisation of the world.

**THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.**—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Osborne this afternoon, at which the Royal Speech to be delivered at the prorogation of Parliament will be finally settled. The Queen's Speech will be read by commission. The Session is expected to be brought to a close on Monday next.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—The Queen will give the Victoria Crosses that have not been before conferred on the officers and men now in England upon Southsea Common, on Monday next, at half-past four o'clock.

**THE NEW PEER.**—The newly-created Lord Churston, lately Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart., is not only distinguished as the scion and representative of an old and honoured house, the Bullers of Morval, and known himself as an active and leading Conservative M.P., but he is further notable as being the grandson of one of the greatest lawyers that England can boast of—Sir Francis Buller, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—who, but for a political intrigue of the moment, which put Lord Kenyon in his place, should and would have been Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, with, no doubt, a peerage. The honours now bestowed on his grandson are actually a tardy justice done to the grandfather's memory.

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.**—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Major-General T. H. Franks, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also ordained a Special Statute of the said Order, for appointing Col. R. Napier, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, to be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Order; and also for appointing the under-mentioned officers, in the service of her Majesty and of the East India Company, to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Order, viz.:—Cols. C. Franklyn, W. Campbell, C. Hagart, P. Hill, H. D. Kelly, H. D. Harness; Lieut.-Cols. A. Cameron, G. M. Lys, W. Fenwick, C. J. B. Biddell, E. C. Leigh, E. Moberly, J. M. Hagart, P. Robinson; Majors W. G. Le Mesurier, W. C. Master, W. A. Middleton; Dr. J. M. Andrew, Inspector-General of Hospitals; Lieut.-Cols. J. D. Macpherson, E. B. Johnson, M. Galway, W. Olpherts, G. W. G. Green, H. A. Carleton; Majors L. Barrow, H. Bruce, W. A. Crommelin.

Accounts from Stockholm describe the baptism of the son of the Duke of Ostrogothia, which took place with much ceremony. The infant received the names of Oscar Gustavus Adolphus. All the members of the Royal family were present, with the exception of the King, whose health is still weak.

A meeting of the Crossley Statue Committee was held on Friday week at Halifax, and it was finally decided that the monument should be a standing figure in marble; and the commission for its execution was given to Mr. Durham, sculptor, London. The statue is to be erected in the pavilion on the terrace of the People's Park at Halifax, the noble gift of Mr. Crossley to the inhabitants of the town.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Of course the chief interest of the moment is attracted to the approaching fêtes at Cherbourg; but the reports and counter-reports on the subject are so contradictory that we refrain from citing any of them. In the meanwhile the Emperor leads a most tranquil life at Plombières. Each day a Councillor of State brings him a *portefeuille* of the events of the moment, which he looks over, makes his comments, and gives his directions upon. He then goes out, generally alone and on foot, in the environs, and enters into conversation with the peasants and labourers, preserving the incognito as strictly as possible.

The ball given at Plombières for the benefit of the poor brought in more than 4000 francs.

It may not be uninteresting to the ladies to be informed that the headdress at present worn by the Empress in the country is a little hat fastened under the chin with a gauze scarf, and christened by her an Olivia, from "The Vicar of Wakefield."

The horse-breeders of La Manche propose to offer the Emperor some of the finest of their mares: all that part of the country is remarkable both for the breeds of horses and horned cattle, but for the former more especially. Bayeux is also preparing a magnificent specimen of its celebrated lace as an offering to the Empress.

In consequence of some most serious discoveries made at St. Etienne, as many as thirty arrests have taken place. It seems that the conspirators there are found to be connected with several Italians recently arrested or expelled from the French territories. One Feroni, who is now in prison, will shortly be examined, and it is expected that some singular facts will be elicited on the occasion of his examination.

Mademoiselle Eveillard has arrived in Paris, where her appearance has been hailed with the liveliest sympathy and interest. Her aspect is very striking, and a large wound traversing the side of the face from the mouth to the ear is terrible evidence of the struggle in which she took part. M. Emerat, her companion in misfortune, has also arrived in Paris, and has received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The great works of reparation—indeed almost of reconstruction—which were about to be undertaken at the Tuileries are indefinitely postponed. Those of the garden are, however, still in progress.

We learn the death of a person interesting from the associations connected with her name—Madame Champagnoux, only daughter of the fatally-celebrated Madame Roland. She died at the age of seventy-seven, after spending a retired life, chiefly devoted to works of charity. She is said to have possessed much of the character of her mother.

A new work of much interest has just been published by Victor Masson, "l'Exposition et Histoire des Principales Découvertes, Scientifiques, Modernes," by Louis Figner. The subject is thoroughly studied and remarkably well treated.

It appears that the Duc de Malakoff, who, during the first part of his sojourn in England, disliked diplomacy and the London climate so much, to say nothing of certain little differences on the subject of his Orleanist sympathies as to contemplate resigning his post, is now so well satisfied with it as to decide upon remaining.

Théodore Barrière is preparing a piece, the idea of which has been suggested to him by a *personnage de très haut lieu*, entitled "Les Alarmistes."

## SPAIN.

The following private telegram has been received:—"Madrid, July 27. No resolution has yet been adopted relative to the dissolution of the Cortes, the convocation of the new Chambers, and the press."

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 24th publishes a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the Queen and King reached Valladolid at half-past six o'clock on the previous evening. The city, it is said, was crowded to excess by people from all places for miles round, and their Majesties were received with extraordinary enthusiasm. Several triumphal arches were erected, and the Queen and King passed beneath them on their way to the cathedral, where they were at once to render thanks for their safe arrival. The crowd was so enthusiastic that the soldiers could not prevent them from rushing up to the Royal carriage, and the progress of the latter was more than once interrupted.

The journals publish letters from Villacastin and Olmedo, giving details of the arrival of their Majesties in those places: these letters state that the Queen and King were received with all the pomp that could be displayed. The journals contain no other news of interest.

## PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen will return in the beginning of August to the Palace of Sans-Souci, near Potsdam, and will stay there for the space of a fortnight. They will consequently be present when her Majesty Queen Victoria will see her daughter. The King afterwards intends frequenting the sea-bath at Putbus, in Rugen, where he has been before.

The Post-office clerks in Prussia are obliged to wear uniform in the streets, and Government now intends to impose the same uniform on the employés of railways and telegraphs. To distinguish, however, these three classes of functionaries, those of the Post-office are to have on their caps a horn, those of railways a wheel, and those of the telegraph an arrow.

## SWITZERLAND.

An error, it appears, has taken place in the election of the President of the Federal Council. After the verification of the bulletins, it was proved that M. Staempfli had obtained the absolute majority, and not M. Frey-Herosé, as stated. The electoral urns have been sealed up and delivered over to the President of the Federal Assembly.

The people of Neuchâtel have rejected the draught of their new constitution by 5086 votes against 3841.

The Constituent Assembly of Neuchâtel on Tuesday decided on modifying three of the articles of the new Constitution, and on submitting that Constitution to the vote of the people on the 8th of August. There was a grand serenade by torchlight in honour of the election of M. Staempfli.

## DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The *German Journal of Frankfurt* states that the report of the committee on the last note of Denmark has been concluded, but not submitted to the Diet. The report will be sent to the various Governments for approval, in order to render unnecessary any ulterior discussion in the Diet.

We learn from Copenhagen that the ministry for the common affairs of Denmark and the Duchies has been suppressed.

## UNITED STATES.

Utah advices state that the conditions agreed upon at the conference between Governor Cumming, the Peace Commissioners, and the heads of the Mormon party are—That the troops shall enter the city without opposition; that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without interruption; and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land; while, on the other hand, past offences are to be forgiven, as was stated in the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city had been closed against both civil officers and strangers except one, which was occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else was obliged to sleep in the waggons or on the ground.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from Acting Consul-General Green, on Wednesday:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 23, 1858.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Suez, from Bombay, this morning. The following intelligence from the *Bombay Standard* of 3rd July, three p.m., has reached this by telegraph.

Sir Hugh Rose reached Gwalior on the 16th June from the south-west; Brigadier Smith approached it from the south-east. Early on the 17th a series of severe conflicts ensued on both sides of the town. On the 19th the enemy were beaten and dispersed in all directions, and the town captured by us. The fort was next day found abandoned.

The Maharajah was conducted in state to his palace on the 19th. Four of our officers have fallen. During the four days we had captured twenty-seven guns, many elephants, and a vast amount of treasure.

The fugitives had the Agra force in front; Napier on their rear. Rose and ours on their right and left.

A large force, under General Roberts, left Nusserabad on the 29th, in the direction of Jeypore, where the mutineers are supposed to be assembling.

On the 13th General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Gogra.

On the 9th the celebrated Moulvie, for whom £5000 had been offered, was killed.

Order continues much disturbed.

The Governor-General, on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued a proclamation giving amnesty to all but murderers. The results are not yet known.

Telegram arrived by the *Wanderer* on the 28th July, 4.50 a.m.

STOFFORD, Rear-Admiral.

## CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, June.

Since my last letter affairs have changed considerably. War seems the order of the day, both north and south. A sepoy has been walked off with, and is said to be exhibited in the interior as a curiosity. Last Friday a series of reconnaissances took place in the suburbs by parties to the number of 1100 men from the west, north, and east gates. Of course nothing was achieved, for it requires one to "get up very early" indeed to find John napping. One man, whose build was rather herculean, was taken to the Yamen, and I suspect the Fanquis were laughed at by the braves when they returned without any other capture. By way of adding excitement to the expedition, one of those terrific showers, seen only to perfection here, came down, drenching the troops, and turning every roof into a cascade. In consequence of this expedition—at least it appears to me so—an attempt was made on Sunday morning against the police at the south-west gate. They were opening the gate, when a number of fellows rushed upon them with swords, and then ran, China fashion, after wounding two.

On Wednesday, the 3rd, the General proposed a reconnaissance to White Cloud Mountain; and, having arrived there, perceived a camp of braves, which it was resolved to attack. A reinforcement of marines, bluejackets, &c., was accordingly sent for; but before it arrived the braves walked away with their tents. The next day the troops, having taken up a position opposite a village where the braves were, proceeded to attack it. The usual style of Chinese fighting took place. The hills were covered with the braves and their flags. They pitched rockets, but quite harmlessly. The marines advanced in three single files across the paddy-fields; they could not advance in double files, for between the ridges the mud is deep and slushy. Of course the braves bolted as we advanced. Dr. Turnbull lost his head in this affair. The sun was our greatest enemy. Fancy fighting in the heat of the day, as was the case, the thermometer in the shade being up to 90 degrees. Three men fell dead in the field, and were buried there. More have died since; and even the lascars found themselves knocked up altogether. It is supposed there were 100 casualties by sun and wounds. The braves, however, are not intimidated, for they came under "head-quarters" and pitched in rockets and jingalls for the space of three hours, wounding two of the Chinese servants. This happened the night before last.

On the Queen's birthday we had a review in the morning, and wrestling matches, foot-races, &c. Among others, the coolies of the Bamboo Regiment (Military Train) had a run.

Fighting has taken place in the north, but nothing is known here of Lord Elgin's intentions.

[Two Sketches by our Special Artist sent with this letter—one of the Attack on the Braves, and the other of the Sports on Queen Victoria's Birthday—will appear in an early Number of this Journal.]

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PEIHO FORTS.

The supplement to Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the following from Admiral Seymour, detailing the fight with the Chinese at the mouth of the Peiho River, in the Gulf of Pecheli:—

I lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and making the necessary arrangements, and we proceeded with all the English gun-boats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where the gun-vessels and French gun-boats had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The *Slaney*, *Finn*, *Staunch*, and *Bastard*, conveyed our landing parties, and the *Leven* and *Opossum* those of the French.

From the arrival of the Ambassadors, on the 14th April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Peiho; earthworks, sand-bag batteries, and parapets for the heavy jingalls, have been erected on both sides, for a distance of nearly a mile in length, upon which eighty-seven guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose a landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively thirty-three and sixteen guns, had been also constructed about 1600 yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Peking. All the forts and the camp were covered with the various coloured flags under which the "troops of the eight banners," as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves.

At eight a.m. yesterday (20th May) the notification to the Imperial Commissioner Tan, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain Hall, my Flag Captain, and Capitaine Reynaud, Flag Captain of the French Admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective secretaries and Flag Lieutenants, we embarked in the *Slaney*, to direct the movements of the squadron.

I beg to inclose a copy of the plan of attack, which was arranged in concert with Admiral Rigault.

No answer having been returned to the summons by ten o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made, and the gun-boats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the *Cormorant*. The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the *Slaney*. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so; whilst those on the north side had been completely subdued by the *Cormorant* and two French gun-boats. At the short range within which we engaged every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were levelled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore—the one for the north forts under the orders of Captain Sir F. Nicholson and Captain Leveque, and that for the south forts under Captains Hall and Reynaud, Flag Captain; the Royal Marines on each side being commanded by Major Robert Boyle and First Lieutenant M'Callum.

Owing to the destructive fire from the gun-boats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, whilst our people were in the boats. The flags of the allied Power



were replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side 200 large fougalls were found in position near the landing-place on an embankment.

Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works commenced, and the field-pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

When all the vessels had taken up their position, a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river, but they fortunately grounded; and, though the people guiding them down the river with ropes made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the *Bastard* drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage.

Much skill and labour had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast, and not so unwieldy, as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good canister-shot, and the hollow 8-inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries.

Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. Nicholson and Capitaine Leveque to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire.

This movement was successfully executed, under the supporting fire from the *Bastard*, *Staunch*, and *Opossum*. Several entrenched camps were also destroyed.

The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gun-boats were hulled, some several times, whilst boats, spurs, and rigging were cut by round-shot, grape, and jingall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese Government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared.

The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, whilst seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain Hall, with my Flag Lieutenant and a party of men, landed, and took possession of eighteen field-pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. Whilst on shore, the residence of the High Commissioner Tan was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a bearded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with Tan to a position about eight miles up the river.

The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. Nicholson and Capitaine Theyon.

THE COUNTS ANDRASSY, three brothers, have presented 30,000 florins to the national theatre of Pesth.

M. MEURIKOFFRE, Consul-General of Switzerland at Naples, has died in that capital.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has decided on erecting a national monument in memory of the late Field Marshal Prince de Schwarzenberg. The monument will consist of an equestrian statue.

M. AUBAN, private secretary to Admiral Hamelin, is appointed Commissary-General of Marine at Marseilles—a place, it is said, specially created for him.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF TURIN went in a body to Soperga on the 30th, the anniversary of the death of Charles Albert, to deposit funeral garlands on his tomb.

CANADA.—The Legislative Assembly of Canada has been revising its tariff with a view to a larger extension of commerce. A large want-of-confidence meeting in the Government had been held at Toronto, but it is said to have resulted in the defeat of the party opposed to the Government. The Quebec timber market continued quiet, and the arrival of rafts was largely in excess of last year.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—Californian advices to June 21 say that the Fraser River gold excitement was increasing. San Francisco was crowded with people en route for the Fraser mines. Six steamers had been put on the route, besides sailing-vessels. The Hudson's Bay Company had placed armed vessels on the river to prevent emigrants from carrying goods into the interior to sell. One American vessel had entered the river in defiance of the blockade.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS AT SALERNO.—The trial of Baron Nicotera and his companions in misfortune has been brought to a close. Seven of the prisoners were condemned to death on the 19th inst., but execution has been for the present respite. These are the seven upon whom capital sentence has been passed:—Nicotera; a Neapolitan; Sant Andrea, a Roman; Gagliani, a Milanese; Giordano, Valletta, Martino, and La Sala, Neapolitans. Giovanni Poggi, Francesco Poggi, Rotta, and other foreigners are condemned to twenty-five years in irons. Nine of the prisoners are condemned to the Ergastolo. Many are acquitted, and placed at liberty.

MONTENEGRO.—The commission charged to draw out the topographical chart of the frontier of Montenegro assembled on the 21st, at Ragusa, at the residence of Kemal Effendi. Hussain Pacha, chief of the Ottoman Staff, and Majors Osman and Mustapha, will take part in the labours of this commission. It is stated that despatches have been received at the French Foreign Office announcing that an attack was made on the 24th, by 3000 Turkish troops, on the Montenegrins, and that the latter had retreated to the mountains, with five of their advanced guard killed and eight wounded.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE.

THE RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE died on the 26th of last May, at Tittenhanger Park, Herts, in her ninety-fifth year. This venerable lady, the youngest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, by his wife, Anne Dalrymple, of North Berwick, and the widow of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., was born on the 11th October, 1763, at Balcarres, in Fifeshire, N.B. Her father having married at the age of sixty, she was able, in 1858, to speak of her father having been "out" in the rebellion of 1715, and pardoned on the intercession of the Duke of Marlborough: of Charles II. having given away the bride at her grandfather's first marriage; and of that grandfather, the gay and gallant Colin, Earl of Balcarres, having been born in the same year (1649) which witnessed the execution of King Charles I. Lady Hardwicke's own recollection embraced the whole range of what may be called modern history; and, through her numerous brothers and brothers-in-law, her own husband, and the husbands of her daughters, she had been almost a participator in many of its most striking scenes. Many interesting particulars relating to her brothers may be found in Lord Lindsay's "Lives of the Lindsays," which may also be referred to as containing poems, not only of her sisters Lady Anne Barnard and Lady Margaret Fordyce, but also of Lady Hardwicke herself. Like these gifted ladies, Lady Hardwicke enjoyed the confidence and intimacy of many eminent and remarkable personages; indeed, there were few of the great and good of her time who did not reckon her as a friend. Her personal attractions, her varied accomplishments (alike of the pencil and the pen), her wit and talent, exalted principles, and clear good sense, rendered her the delight of every society into which she entered. The influence of these high qualities was long felt in Ireland, and materially co-operated with the conciliatory but firm policy of her husband—who was the first Viceroy after the Union—to do good service to both countries at a time of great international difficulty and anxiety. By her marriage with Lord Hardwicke, in 1782, Lady Hardwicke had four sons and four daughters. Philip, Viscount Royston, the eldest son, unfortunately perished by shipwreck in the Baltic, on his return from an extensive tour in Russia, Siberia, and Persia. He is well known to scholars as the translator of Lycophron's "Cassandra," which work was included in the "Remains" edited some years ago by the Bishop of Worcester. Two sons died in early childhood. Charles, Viscount Royston, died at Wimpole, of scarlet fever, in his fourteenth year. Of the daughters, all of whom survive, the eldest, Anne, is married to the Earl of Mexborough, and has issue Lady Sarah Lindsay, Viscountess Pollington, and other sons; the second, Catherine, married Dupré, Earl of Caledon, and is grandmother of the present Earl, a minor; the third, Elizabeth, is widow of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and mother of the Viscountess Canning and the Marchioness of Waterford; and Caroline, the fourth, was wife of the late, and is mother of the present, Earl Somers. Lord Hardwicke died in 1834—a highly-accomplished scholar and gentleman. Lady Hardwicke survived him twenty-four years, which were spent in retirement, surrounded and cherished by a numerous circle of descendants, at Tittenhanger, where she expired after a short indisposition. Her mortal remains repose in the family vault at Wimpole, beneath the monument which she had erected to the memory of her husband and their sons.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence of Friday last appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The House met at a few minutes before four o'clock; and the Commons having been summoned to the bar, the Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz.:—Funded Debt, Hainault Forest (Allotment of Commons), Durham County Palatine Jurisdiction, New General Post Office (Edinburgh), Navigation Advances (Ireland), Prescription (Ireland), Municipal Franchise, Universities and College Estates, Militia Ballots Suspension, Churches, &c. (Ireland), Confirmation of Executors, &c., Ecclesiastical Corporation Leasing, Nisi Prius Court, &c. (Ireland), Stanhope and Wolsingham Rectories, Law of False Pretences Amendment, Jews Oaths, Marriage (Moscow, Tahiti, and Ningpo), Joint-Stock Companies' Acts Amendment, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance, Charitable Trusts Acts Continuance, Copyhold and Inclosure Commissioners, &c., Indemnity, Army Service, together with a great number of railway and private bills.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord GAGE moved the second reading of this bill which was intended to legalise the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Lord REDFERN moved the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day three months.

Lord LYNCHBURST supported the bill.

A long discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord Nelson, Lord Dunsannon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cranworth, the Bishop of Oxford, and other peers, addressed the House against the bill.

Lord WEDDERBURN argued in favour of the measure.

The Bishop of Ripon contended that there was nothing in Scripture to forbid a man marrying his deceased wife's sister.

The Bishop of Exeter replied to the arguments of his right reverend brother in a speech characterised by much warmth of language.

Lord OVERSTONE supported the bill.

The Bishop of Lincoln said an agitation might as well be got up in favour of polygamy as in favour of such marriages.

Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by a majority of 46 against 22. The bill was therefore lost.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—The remainder of the night was occupied by their Lordships in the consideration of various amendments that were brought up upon the third reading of the Government of India Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied up to four o'clock with the consideration of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill; but up to the time of its adjournment the first clause had not been agreed to.

REINFORCEMENTS TO INDIA.—Lord STANLEY, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said that since the 1st January, 17,000 troops had been dispatched from this country to India. In regard to the future, the Government were fully alive to the importance of striking a final, and, if possible, decisive blow during the next cool season, and they were determined to take measures accordingly.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Lord Palmerston, said that negotiations were pending between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States respecting the question involved in the Right of Search, and there was every reason to hope that some plan would be agreed upon which would effect the desired object, and be satisfactory to both countries.

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.—The bringing up of the report on this bill gave rise to some discussion.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the DRAFTS ON BANKERS LAW AMENDMENT BILL, a discussion arose upon an amendment adopted by the Attorney-General having for its object the prevention of fraud by the obliteration of the crossing upon cheques. Mr. INGRAM suggested that every difficulty might be removed without any legislation on the subject, by requiring those cheques to be given upon paper with the water mark, in which case it would be impossible to erase the crossing without detection. The bill was finally ordered to be read a third time to-morrow (Saturday) when the House will meet in order to accelerate the public business.

The discussion upon the CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION BILL was resumed, and continued throughout the remainder of the night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met this day to forward certain bills.

PRIVATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The House went into Committee upon this bill, which was amended in some of its provisions.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The House then went into Committee upon this bill, which was likewise amended, several new clauses being added.

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time and passed.

Certain other bills were also read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Lord LYNCHBURST called attention to the right-of-search question, on which he cited various authorities, and asked for some correspondence relating to the recent negotiations on the subject with the United States.—The Earl of MALMESBURY stated that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the illicit traffic in slaves under cover of the American flag, which was also likely to obviate the risk of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he hoped, accomplish the desired object.—The Earl of ABERDEEN remarked that a series of instructions respecting the visitation of vessels suspected of being slave-ships had been drawn up many years since with the assent of the British and United States Governments. If any cause of misunderstanding had lately arisen, it must, he thought, have been occasioned by some infraction of those regulations.—After some further discussion the subject dropped.

COPYRIGHT.—On the motion of Lord LYNCHBURST, a Select Committee was ordered to examine into the expediency of extending the present law of copyright so as to include certain classes of works of art.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SPECIAL SERVICE BILL.—The Earl of WICKLOW called attention to this bill, recently passed in that House, but withdrawn in the Commons. He put some interrogations on the subject, to which the Bishop of London replied and explained.

The Wills of British Subjects Abroad Bill was read a second time, as was the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill.

The County Property Conveyance Bill passed through Committee.

The Inclosure of Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

Other bills were advanced a stage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (LATE NEW CALEDONIA) BILL.—After some remarks from the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord WODEHOUSE, the bill was read a second time.

The Chelsea Bridge Act Amendment Bill and the Detached Parts of Counties Bill went through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BARON ROTHSCHILD IN PARLIAMENT.—At the early sitting, Baron Rothschild came to the table, accompanied by Lord John Russell and Mr. J. A. Smith, to take the oaths; but, declining to take them in the usual form, was directed to withdraw. A resolution, setting forth the facts of the case was then moved by Lord J. Russell, and agreed to, after a few words from Mr. S. Warren. The noble Lord then moved that, in pursuance of the Act recently passed, Baron Rothschild should be allowed to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian."—Mr. WARREN persisted in opposing the proceeding, which Mr. WALPOLE, on religious grounds, also intimated his determination to resist to the last, though expressing high approval of the conduct exhibited by Baron Rothschild throughout the whole controversy.—The House divided—For the resolution, 69; against, 37.—Baron Rothschild, having again come to the table, took the oaths as thus modified, and afterwards took his seat below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House amidst considerable cheering.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. H. BECKLEY moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a third time that day six months.—On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 93 to 60.—Another division with similar issue was taken on the question that the bill should pass. The measure was then passed.

SIR J. LAWRENCE.—Mr. KINNAIRD having inquired whether any special mark of favour was to be bestowed on Sir John Lawrence in recognition of his distinguished services, Lord STANLEY recapitulated the honours and rewards which had already been granted to that eminent officer, whose services had been invaluable. It was also intended to augment his salary from £7500 to £10,000 per annum, and further recognitions of his performances were under consideration by the Government.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The Lords' amendments to this bill being brought up for consideration, many objections were urged against them by Mr. Dunlop, who complained that the undertaking entered into by the Lord Advocate, on behalf of the Government, had been altogether infringed by the changes which the Peers had introduced in the measure. After some discussion, several of these amendments were disagreed with, and the bill ordered to be sent back to the Upper House.

The Judgments (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, and the Probate and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and others withdrawn—among the latter was the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—Mr. WILSON called attention to the report of the Select Committee upon harbours of refuge, and moved an address for the appointment of a Royal Commission, in order to undertake the inquiry in the terms recommended in that report.—Sir J. PARKINGTON remarked that he had already intimated the consent of Government to issue a Royal Commission of inquiry on the subject.—In the course of a miscellaneous discussion, Mr. MCANN moved an addition to the resolution extending the

inquiry to the harbour of Skerries, in the county of Dublin, as regards its capabilities and circumstances as a site for a harbour of refuge. Ultimately this amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Local Government Bill was read a third time. On the question that the bill should pass, some amendments were proposed and discussed respecting the regulations to be enacted for the consumption of smoke in the metropolitan districts. It was finally agreed to take the final stage of the measure on Wednesday.

The Railway Cheap Trains, &c., Bill went through Committee.

The Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Art-Unions Act Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

In Committee on the Government of New Caledonia Bill, a clause was introduced changing the name of the colony to British Columbia.

The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill also passed through Committee after a brief discussion.

The Militia Pay Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Metropolis Local Management Amendment Bill, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill, and several other measures, were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—At the noon sitting, the Lords' amendments to this bill were brought up for consideration.—Colonel SYKES, in moving that these amendments should be considered that day three months, entered into a detailed vindication of the administration of the East India Company, and complained of the hard measure which had been dealt out to the Company by the bill, which put an end to their political existence.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. BAGSHAW, but after some discussion, in which Mr. R. Mangles, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. V. Smith, Lord John Russell, and General Thompson, took part, Colonel Sykes withdrew his motion.—Some of the Peers' amendments were then considered, and allowed; with others the Commons determined to disagree, and a third series were reserved for further consideration.—In the evening, the discussion being resumed, a division was taken on a motion for disagreeing with the amendments by which competitive examination for appointments in the scientific services in India was made optional. The Lords' amendment on this clause was negatived by a majority of 73 to 60.—The remaining amendments having been considered, a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons on which the Commons had disagreed with certain of the alterations introduced in the Upper House.

The Prince Edward Island Loan Bill was read a second time.

The Leases and Sale of Settled Estates Bill, and the International Patent Rights Bill, passed through Committee.

The Administration of Oaths by Committees Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other bills were forwarded through a stage of progress.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Mr. S. WORTLEY called the attention of the House to the competition relative to the monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and moved, "That, by the terms of the competition under which the models for the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral were lately exhibited in Westminster Hall, the artists competing were not entitled to expect that any of their works would be executed at the expense of the nation unless on the ground of their intrinsic merit; and whereas the judges have not recommended for execution any of the works so exhibited, and a new and wholly different site has since been determined upon for this great national monument, it is therefore expedient that a limited number of distinguished artists should be further employed by her Majesty's Government to furnish models with special reference to the new site and altered circumstances, and that those artists should be remunerated for their labour, and their models purchased for the country.—The motion was seconded by Mr. COX.—After some remarks from Mr. Hope, Mr. Coningham, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Stirling, Sir B. Hall, and other members, the House divided—For the resolution, 26; against, 44.

SUBALTERN OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—Colonel PRESTON moved an address to the Crown praying that the unfavourable position of the subaltern officers in the army might be taken into consideration, with the view of affording them relief.—Mr. P. O'BRIEN seconded the motion.—After some remarks from Sir W. FRASER and other members, followed by a few explanations from General PEELE, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of equitable councils of conciliation.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—On the motion of Lord DERBY, it was agreed that the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with some of the Peers' amendments in this bill should be taken into consideration on Thursday.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.—The motion for passing this bill gave a last opportunity for proposing amendments, several of which were successively moved, and gave rise to a miscellaneous discussion. The bill was then passed.

The Railway Cheap Trains Bill, the Cornwall Submarine Mines Bill, and the Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The reports of amendments in the Art Unions Act Amendment Bill, and in the Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill, were brought up and received.

The Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, the Draft on Bankers Law Amendment Bill, and the New Writs Bill, passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Friendly Societies Act Amendment; Government of New Caledonia (now Government of British Columbia); Art-Unions Act Amendment (now Art-Unions Indemnity); Reformatory Schools (Ireland); Drafts on Bankers Law Amendment; and New Writs Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), the Militia Bills, and some other bills passed through Committee.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION BILL.—Their Lordships having gone into Committee on this bill, Lord Ebury urged several objections to the clause that would legalise the payment by the candidates of the expenses of the conveyances for bringing the electors to the poll, and moved that it be struck out. After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the clause in question was rejected by a majority of 43 to 20. The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—On the order of the day for considering the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to this bill, the Earl of DERBY said there were five particular amendments made by their Lordships to which the Commons objected. The first related to secret despatches, which was originally proposed to be left to the department of the Secretary of State. Their Lordships, however, introduced a proviso making it necessary for the Secretary of State first to communicate with the Vice-President and one other member of the Council. The Commons also objected to the amendments introduced by the Upper House with regard to patronage and appointments. The third amendment objected to by the Lower House was that which destroyed competitive examination, as was proposed when the measure first came up to their Lordships' House. He advised their Lordships not to insist upon any of those amendments, except that portion of the last-mentioned amendment which related to the military service. All appointments in the army should henceforward, he thought, rest in the Crown, and he therefore advised their Lordships to insist upon their amendment as far as it concerned the military service, believing that the question had not been sufficiently considered by the Commons. The other amendments were of minor importance, and he advised their Lordships not to insist upon them.—A discussion then ensued. The result was an acquiescence by the House in the views expressed by the Earl of Derby.

The Metropolis Local Management Bill was reported, with amendments, and was then read a third time, and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN FERNANDO PO.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, in reply to Mr. Stapleton, said that Fernando Po had been long recognised as a Spanish settlement, having been transferred by Portugal to Spain. It appeared that the Spanish Government at Fernando Po had recently issued a proclamation declaring that the Roman Catholic religion was the religion of the State, and forbidding any person from going to any church or chapel except a Roman Catholic one. That proclamation was contrary to the official declaration of the Spanish Government in 1843 giving toleration to every form of Christian worship, and was now under the consideration of the British Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The Lords' amendments on this bill (with the exception of one) were agreed to.

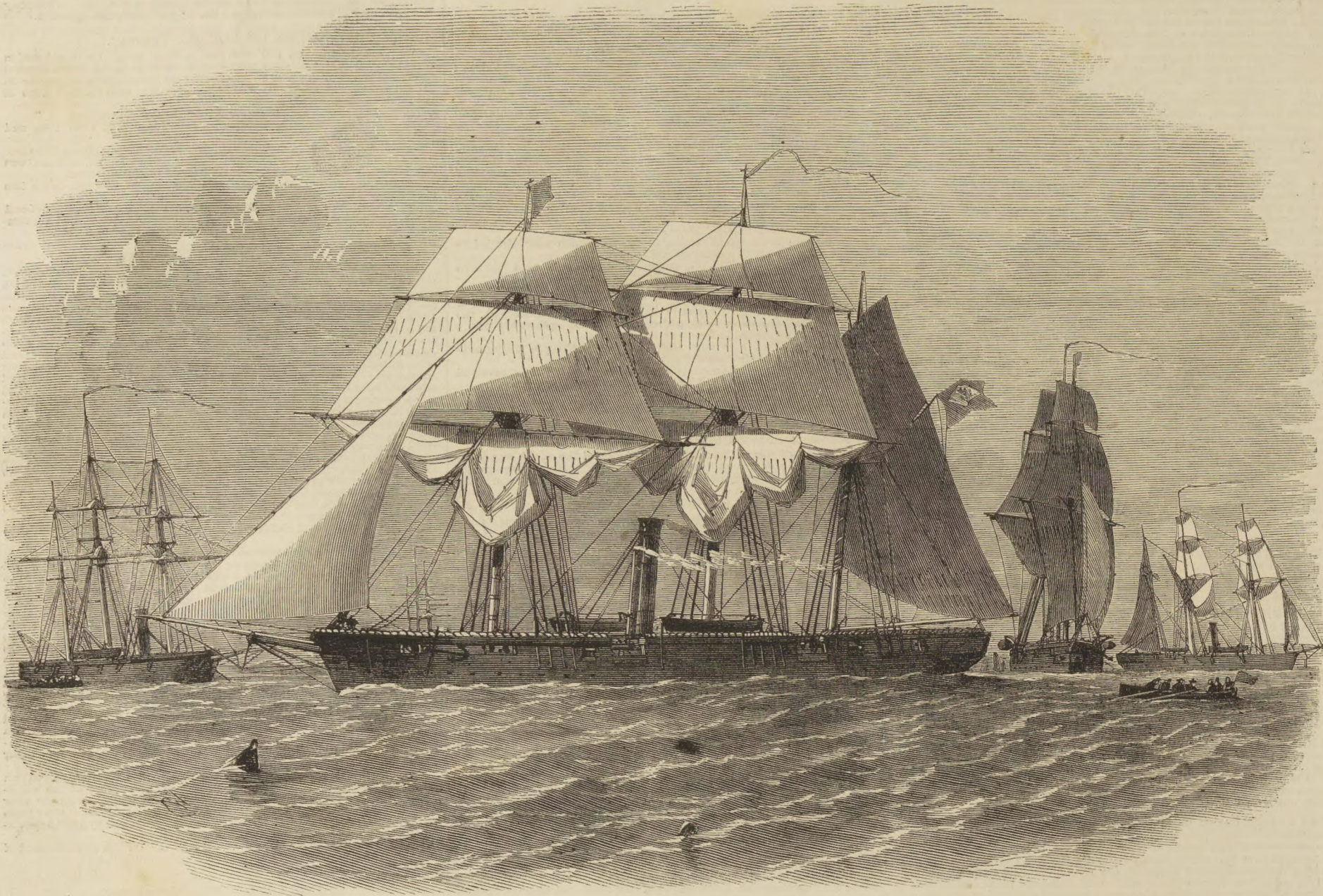
Several bills on the paper were advanced a stage.

TAX COLLECTORS.—Mr. INGRAM moved for the following—viz., Return of the number of persons employed in collecting the taxes paid into the Exchequer, distinguishing the number employed for the land, assessed, property, and income tax, and those employed in the excise department of the inland revenue, and the number employed in collecting the customs dues. The return was ordered.

The advertised list of subscriptions towards the Dramatic College exceeds £1000. Messrs. Robson and Emden, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, and Mr. Benjamin Webster, have placed their respective trees at the disposal of the committee, and the company of the Olympic have proffered their gratuitous services for a benefit, which will take place there on Saturday, August 21.

A neat marble tablet has been erected in the chancel of Cottenham Church having upon it the following inscription:—"In memory of John Sherbrooke Banks, Major 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, Provisional Chief Commissioner in Oude, who was killed in the discharge of his duty during the siege of the Residency at Lucknow, July 21st, 1857. Aged 35 years."





NEW BRAZILIAN GUN-BOAT FLEET.

## NEW BRAZILIAN GUN-BOAT FLEET.

DURING the last few months some of our most eminent shipbuilders have been employed in the construction of a fleet of powerful gun-boats for the Government of the Brazils. Four of them left some short time since; and at the latter end of the last month four more vessels were completed, and left for Rio Janeiro. Of these vessels four have been constructed by Messrs. Pitcher, the eminent ship-builders of Northfleet, with engines by the Messrs. Penn and Sons;

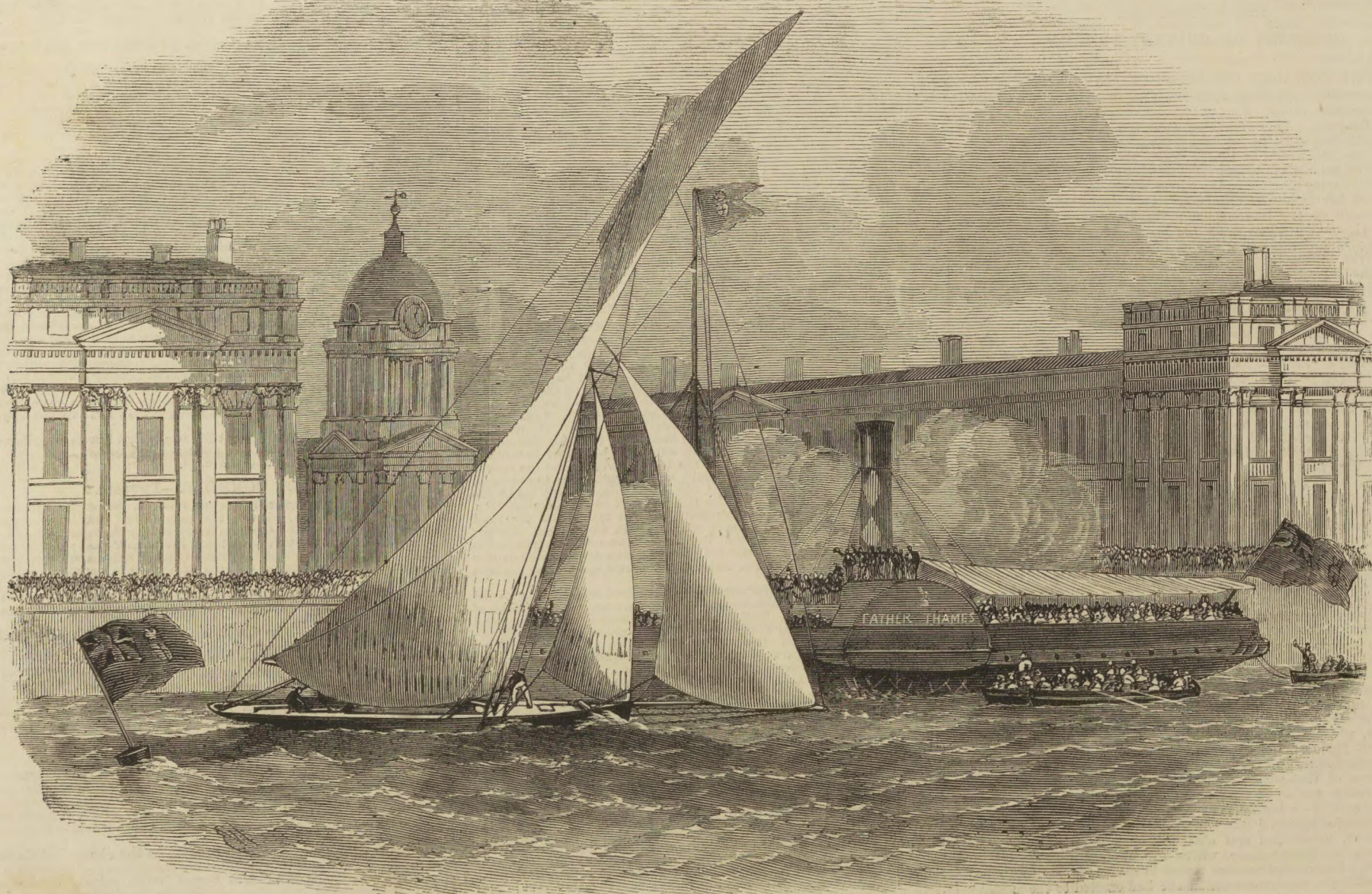
four by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, with engines by Ravenhill and Co. Two larger vessels are building at Havre; and one by Messrs. Samuda, of Millwall: this vessel is to draw but two feet of water, and intended, with similar vessels, to navigate the shallows of the River Paraguay, for the prevention of smuggling.

The vessels built by Messrs. Pitcher and the Messrs. Green, though differing from each other in the form of hull, are alike in rig and in armament, each vessel carrying two 68-pounder and four 32-pounder guns. All have been built under the direct superintendence of his Excellency the Vice-Admiral Marquis Lisboa, who so gallantly, some

years ago, saved many hundred lives from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*.

The vessel in the foreground of the Sketch is the *Araguary*, one of those built by Messrs. Pitcher, from designs by Mr. Maxwell. In the trial trip of two of their vessels, before leaving, they averaged a speed of nine knots per hour; and the vessel above mentioned, when deeply laden with ordnance and other stores, accomplished  $8\frac{1}{2}$  knots per hour.

These vessels are all of 400 tons burden. The vessels by Messrs. Pitcher are of 80-horse power; the larger ones building at Havre are



THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH: THE "JULIA" WINNING AT GREENWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of 600 tons, and 120-horse power. The dimensions of the vessels by Messrs. Pitcher are as follow:—

	Feet	In.
Length between perpendiculars ..	145	0
" of keel for tonnage ..	130	7½
Breadth extreme ..	24	4
" for tonnage ..	24	0
" moulded ..	23	6
Depth of hold ..	9	3
Burden in tons, 400 12-94.		

#### BOXWOOD FOREST ON THE SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA.

OUR Illustration represents one of the numerous boxwood forests on the shore of the Black Sea, in the province of Anatolia, Turkey in Asia. The boxwood which is used for the Engravings in this Journal is almost entirely derived from Turkey (although it is found in both Corsica and Sardinia), and it is of that description known botanically as the *Buxus sempervirens*. The European wood (*Buxus Balearica*) is proved to be of an inferior quality. It is brought from Italy and Portugal. The Turkish box is exported from Smyrna or Constantinople in logs varying in size from three to six feet in length, by three inches to one foot in diameter. It is, from the equality of its texture, the only serviceable wood for the purposes of an engraver. Perhaps the most familiar example of the growing *Buxus sempervirens* tree in England is at Boxhill, near Dorking, in Surrey. The wood is, however, very much smaller and inferior to that of Turkey in Asia. In 1815 the box-trees cut down at Boxhill produced more than £10,000.

#### ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH.

WITH one of the most pretty and interesting matches that has taken place on the Thames this year the Royal London Yacht Club closed their season on Tuesday, the 20th instant. The race was with third-class boats only, and three prizes were contended for, the distance being from Erith to Coalhouse Point, returning to a boat moored off Greenwich. The first prize was a handsome silver claret-jug of the value of £20, manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson; the second and third prizes were in specie, and of the respective amounts of £10 and £5. There were four boats entered, and they all made their appearance at the starting-buoys, viz:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Julia ..	8 ..	P. Turner, Esq.
Blue Bell ..	6 ..	J. Ridgway, Esq.
Atalanta ..	4 ..	Talford, Esq.
Little Mosquito ..	8 ..	E. S. Bulmer, Esq.

The steamer *Father Thames* was chartered by the club to convey the members and their friends, which, on leaving Blackwall, was filled with a brilliant and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen; and there was none of the delay at the piers that was formerly complained of. On arriving at Erith all the boats were found to be ready, and at 11h. 35m. the Commodore, A. Arcedeckne, Esq., ordered the starting-gun. The *Little Mosquito* was away first, closely followed by the *Julia*, whose topsail was first set; the *Atalanta* was next, and then the *Blue Bell*. The *Atalanta*, however, having carried away her mainmast, and, bearing up to repair damages, sprung her mainmast, this accident destroyed her chance for the prizes, but she still sailed pluckily on. The breeze, which had been very trifling at first, began to freshen, but it was evident the chance of the first prize lay entirely between the *Little Mosquito* and the *Julia*, the former vessel much the favourite. From the starting-place down to the rounding-boat at East Tilbury, the match between these two celebrated little vessels was full of excitement as each drew upon or was distanced by the other—the *Julia* beautifully sailed by Mr. Knibbs, Vice-Commodore of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club.

In this manner they arrived at Coalhouse Point, rounding the stake-boat as follows:—

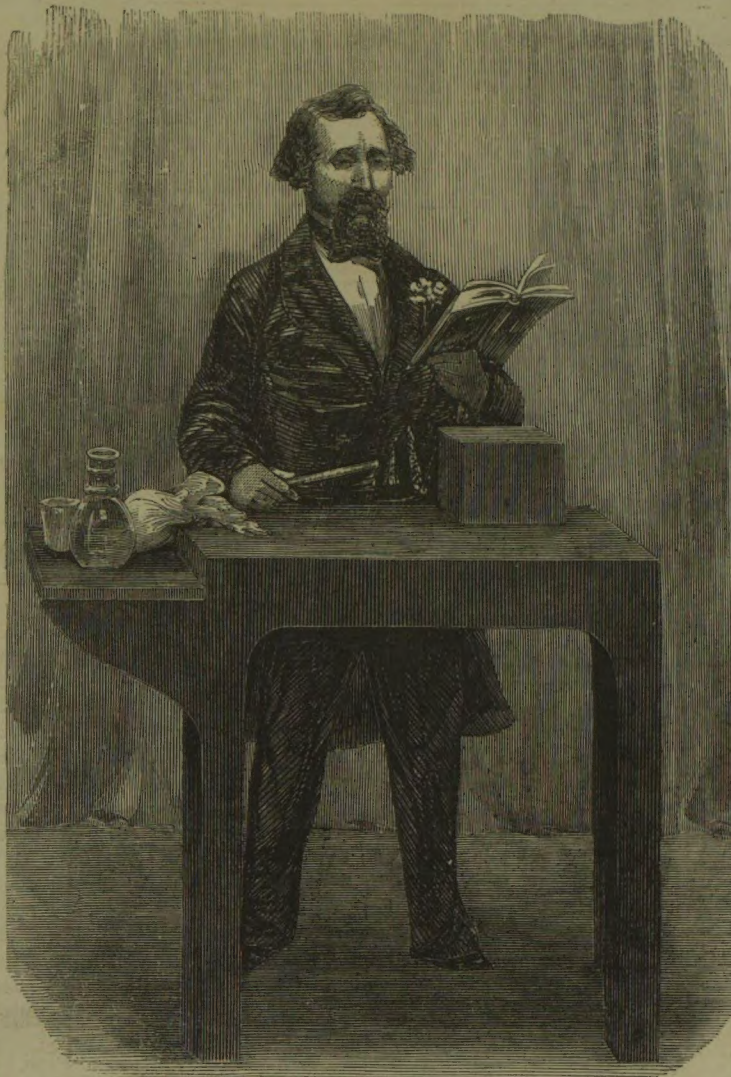
Little Mosquito, 1h. 12m. 10s. | Julia, 1h. 14m. 50s. | Blue Bell, 1h. 27m. 10s.

After rounding, the *Julia* began to draw on the *Little Mosquito*, and off Tilbury, favoured by the *Mosquito* running out of the slack, the tide not having begun to make, succeeded in passing her to leeward, gradually increased her lead, and finished at Greenwich in the following order:—

Julia, 4h. 28m. 40s. | Little Mosquito, 4h. 32m. 10s. | Blue Bell, 5h. 5m. 30s.

The prizes were presented to the respective winners by the Commodore with suitable and agreeable remarks.

The fortunate recipients duly acknowledged the compliment, and



MR. CHARLES DICKENS READING "LITTLE DOMBEY," AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.  
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

bumpers of champagne were quaffed by the numerous guests. The band of the Hon. Artillery Company, conducted by Mr. Boosey, contributed much to the pleasure of the trip, and the visitors were indebted to Mr. Gregory, the secretary, for much attention and kindness.

The steam-boat then ran down as far as Erith, the company amusing themselves with dancing, and returning to London-bridge Wharf with the reminiscence of a pleasant day's enjoyment. The match was accompanied by many of the boats belonging to the various yacht clubs.

It is with regret that we have to announce that Mr. Bulmer's beautiful little boat, the *Mosquito*, which so gallantly disputed the first prize with the *Julia* on this occasion, was destroyed in the fire that took place at Mr. Rolt's timber wharf on Sunday last.

#### LLYNVI VALLEY.—TURNING THE FIRST TURF FOR A RAILWAY.

The Llynvi Valley is one of a series of picturesque valleys which intersect the hilly counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and open into the lower lands bounded by the Bristol Channel. The valleys

are rich in iron, coal, and lime, and most of them have been largely developed by the erection of extensive ironworks and the establishment of collieries. And all those abutting on the ports of Cardiff and Newport have likewise been supplied with good railways.

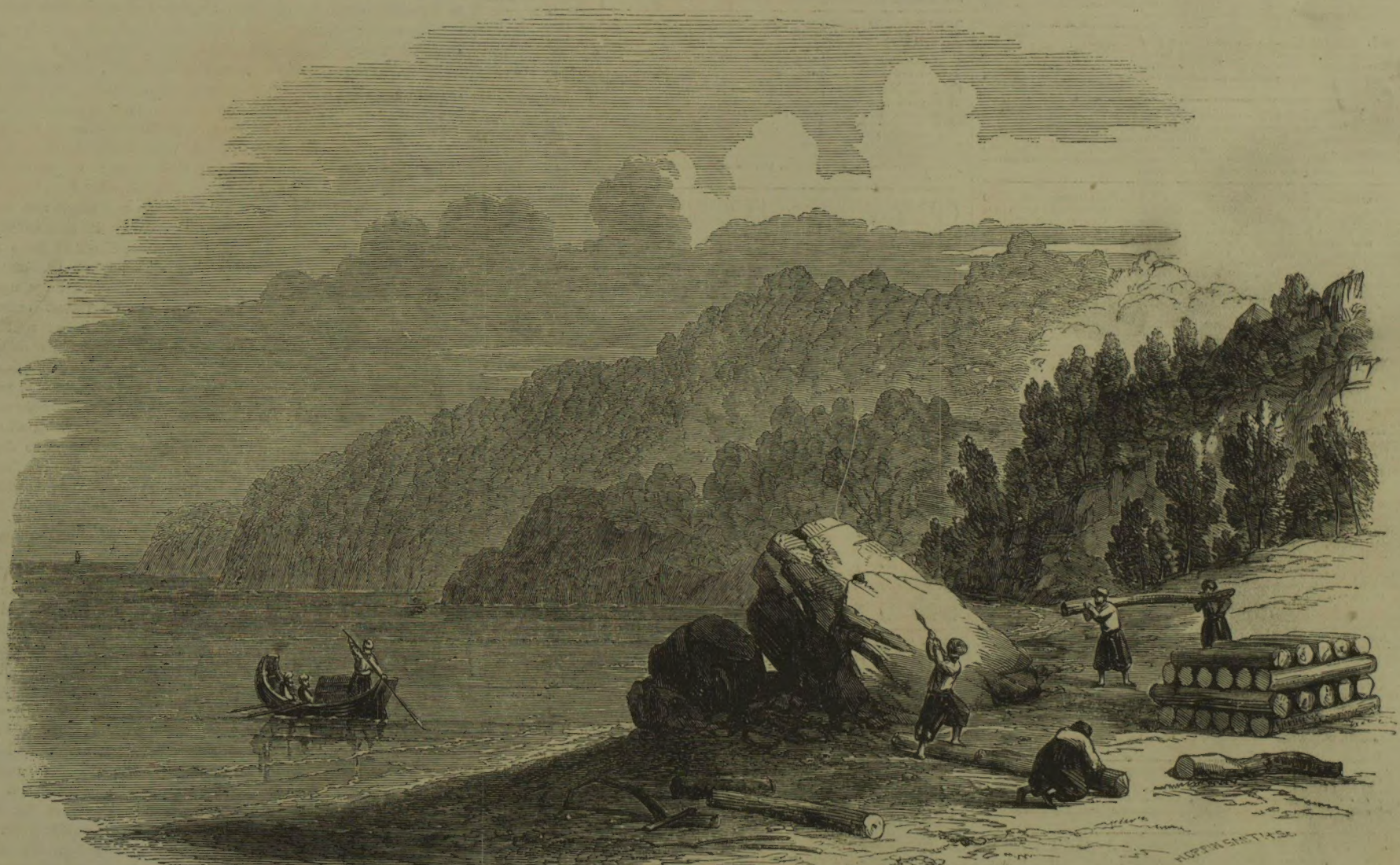
The Llynvi Valley, which is second to none of them in mineral wealth, has hitherto been but partially developed, because its only means of transport has been a tramway winding along the hillsides, and worked very expensively by horses. It is now to have the great advantage of a broad-gauge locomotive railway on a low level, in connection with the adjacent valleys of Garw and Ogmore, and the South Wales line, and, consequently, with all the ports in the Bristol Channel, and, indeed, with the rest of the kingdom.

Our Sketch delineates the scene where, on Thursday, the 15th instant, the first turf for this new railway was turned, near two of the principal ironworks already in operation, and amidst a vast concourse of people, who all seemed to take a lively interest in the improvement thus commenced, as affording an assurance of additional employment, traffic, and prosperity, such as may be attributed to the same facilities in the contiguous districts of Aberdare and Taff Vale.

#### ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

FERDINAND ALPHONSE HAMELIN was born in 1796, and commenced his career in the French navy in his eleventh year, under the protection of his uncle, then Captain of the frigate *Venus*, and afterwards Admiral Baron Hamelin. He was present at the battle of Grand Port, in the Island of Réunion, and a subsequent close encounter, in which the *Venus* was totally destroyed. Hamelin formally entered the navy immediately after this affair, as naval Ensign; in 1813 he became Lieutenant, and sailed a year later as Adjutant to his uncle, appointed to command the squadron off the Scheldt. In 1827 he rendered valuable services to commerce in an expedition against the Algerian pirates, who then infested the Mediterranean; he was recompensed for this service with the rank of Captain. He next made a cruise to the South Atlantic, and returned in time to command the corvette *Actéon*, one of the vessels employed in the expedition against Algiers. Under the Government of July he became Rear-Admiral and Vice-Admiral, and was appointed commander of the naval forces of France in the Pacific, and subsequently Maritime Prefect at Toulon. In 1853 he was appointed by the Emperor to command the French squadron, then at anchor in Besika Bay, under Admiral La Susse; and on the 17th of October the combined fleets of France and England passed the Dardanelles. It was not, however, until the 3rd of January, 1854, that they entered the Black Sea. The combined squadrons rendered the Turks a defensive service, enabling them to victual Batoum and Fort St. Nicholas, which they had taken from the Russians, until the end of March, when war was declared against Russia by France and England. Shortly afterwards a partial attack was made on Odessa, and some military stores were destroyed. Sebastopol was guarded, Redout-Kaleh bombarded, and the mouths of the Danube were placed in a state of blockade. In September the military expedition to the Crimea was undertaken, and the co-operation of the fleets with the army commenced. On the 17th of October the siege batteries of

the allied armies having opened their fire upon Sebastopol, the fleets assailed the forts, the French attacking the Alexander and Quarantine forts to the south of the entrance of Sebastopol. The fire of the fleet did little damage to the forts, while the ships received serious injury. The personal conduct of Admiral Hamelin during the attack, which he conducted, was marked with great gallantry. A correspondent, who was himself engaged in the naval operations, thus describes an incident of the day:—"A shell fell on the *Ville de Paris*, and blew up nearly the whole of the poop, on which were standing at the time Admiral Hamelin and four of his Aides-de-Camp. The Admiral was thrown some feet into the air, but without being hurt. After having glanced at his Aides-de-Camp, one of whom was cut in two, another had both his legs carried away, and a third was slightly wounded, he merely exclaimed 'Poor fellows!' and resumed the command with as much coolness as before." In December, Admiral Hamelin's time of service having expired, he returned to France. Admiral Hamelin was appointed Minister of Marine and of the Colonies on the death of M. Ducos. The decree conferring the appointment was made during the Emperor's visit to England, and bears date "Windsor Castle, April 19, 1855."



BOXWOOD FOREST ON THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA.



## MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

Our Illustration presents a portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens, "in the habit that he lives," when reading at St. Martin's Hall one of his admirable little books to a numerous audience. It is a good thing when the author can be thus induced to come forth from his library and mingle with his fellow-men, as a living teacher, uttering his "living reasons," visible and audible to sympathising pupils. The monitor of his kind, speaking in parables, they see and hear him, not through the dead pages of a printed volume, but in his own person, directing the force of the sentences that he had previously written, and impressing their true meaning on the mind of his auditors by their proper emphasis and the vital interpretation of gesture and his own natural elocution. Mr. Charles Dickens is an excellent reader. He uses little action, but he can make his features eloquent. He is far from monotonous, and throws an alternation of light and shade, so to speak, into his reading, by means of a rapid or slow utterance, according to the character or importance of the passages read. He, therefore, maintains the interest of his subject for two hours with comparative ease, and carries his audience with him by means of the variety which he imparts to his entertainment. Without any aid from costume, or any extravagance of motion, by the mere power of facial expression, he impersonates the different characters of his stories, and brings them ideally, but vividly, before the spectator's mind. Mr. Dickens has invented a new medium for amusing an English audience, and merits the gratitude of an intelligent public.

**LLAMAS FOR VICTORIA.**—The engraving and notice which we gave in our impression of the 11th instant of a flock of llamas recently brought to this country has induced several gentlemen interested in the Australian colonies, to inspect those animals, the result of which has been their desire to purchase them by subscription, and present them to the colony of Victoria. For this purpose a committee has been formed and subscription lists opened. The hon. secretary, Mr. Broadhurst Tootal, attends daily from eleven to one at 4, Princes-street, Bank, to receive subscriptions.

**HORSE-BLINKERS.**—Mr. Rarey writes to the *Times*:—"Having been requested to give my opinion in regard to the use of 'blinkers' on horses, I take great pleasure in stating that all my experience with, and observation of, horses proves clearly to me that blinkers should not be used, and that the sight of the horse, for many reasons, should not be interfered with in any way. Horses are only fearful of objects which they do not understand or are not familiar with, and the eye is one of the principal mediums by which this understanding and this familiarity are brought about."

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 2.—Charles X. abdicated, 1830. Moon's last quarter, 2h. 21m., pm.  
TUESDAY, 3.—Visit of the Queen to Ireland, 1849.  
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sun rises, 4h. 29m.; sets, 7h. 41m.  
THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Kurukdere, 1854.  
FRIDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of our Lord.  
SATURDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 49	6 10	6 30	6 51	7 15	7 41	8 10
8 10	8 30	8 51	9 15	9 41	10 10	10 41
10 10	10 30	10 51	11 15	11 41	12 10	12 41
12 41	1 10	1 41	2 10	2 41	3 10	3 41
3 41	4 10	4 41	5 10	5 41	6 10	6 41

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Tittens, Alboni, Piccolomini, Belati, Bolletti, Beneventano, Vialletti, Rossi, Adighieri, and Giuglini. FINAL PERFORMANCES. REDUCED PRICES. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 2, LUCREZIA BORGIA (last time), and last appearance but one of Mlle. Tittens. TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, IL TRAVIATO (last time), and last appearance of Mlle. Tittens. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4 (last night but three), a Variety of Entertainments, in which Mlle. Piccolomini, Mlle. Alboni, and Signor Giuglini will appear. THURSDAY, AUGUST 5 (last night but two), LA ZINGARA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 6 (last night but one), LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, and other Entertainments. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7 (the last night), LA TRAVIATO. On each occasion a Divertissement, in which Mlle. Boschetti will appear. Applications to be made at the Box-office.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Monday and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, by Mr. G. Keen; Portia, by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by the New Farce, in one act, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

**STANDARD THEATRE.**—Engagements of Mr. B. Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. P. Bedford, Miss Kealey. On Monday and during the week, GREEN BUSHES and OUR FRENCH LADY'S MAID, in which Madame Celeste, Mr. B. Webster, and the Adelphi favourites will appear. No advance in the prices.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, August 7th.—Monday and Tuesday, Open at Nine, Old Fellows' Fete. Wednesday, Open at Twelve, the Five Thousand Children of the Metropolitan Charity Schools (repeated twice, 2s. 6d.). Thursday, Open at Ten, Admission on the above days, One Shilling. Friday, Open at One, Last Grand Concert by the Royal Italian Opera Company; admission, 7s. 6d.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Saturday, Open at Ten, Grand Fete; admission, 2s. 6d. Every facility afforded to excursionists and large parties, particulars of which may be obtained of the Secretary.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—FIVE THOUSAND CHILDREN of the METROPOLITAN CHARITY SCHOOLS, as at St. Paul's, will SING at the Crystal Palace on WEDNESDAY NEXT, August 4th.—Doors open at Twelve, performance at Three. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra; which may be secured at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Summer Show of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits will be held in the Crystal Palace on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, August 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of August. Doors open at Ten. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Other days, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence, including all the attractions of the palace.—Advertisements received for the Catalogue of the Show up to the 4th of August.

**BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,** in aid of the FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe, Madame Castellan, Madame Alboni, Miss Dolby, and Madame Viallet Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Tamberik. Signor Ronconi, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Bolletti. Organist, Mr. Simpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Outline of the Performances:—Tuesday Morning, Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—Eli. Costa. Thursday Morning—Messiah, Handel. Friday Morning—Judith (a New Oratorio), Henry Leslie; Lauda Slon, Mendelssohn; Service in C, Beethoven. Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture (Siege of Corinth), Rossini; Aida and Gaitea (with additional Accompaniments by Costa), Handel; Overture (Der Freyschutz), Weber; Selections from Opera, &c.; Overture (Fra Diavolo), Aubert. Wednesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Symphony (Jupiter), Mozart; Cantata (To the Sons of Art), Mendelssohn; Overture (Guillaume Tell), Rossini; Selections from Opera, &c.; Overture (Zampa), Herold. Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising the Scotch Symphony (in A minor), Mendelssohn; Serenade (composed for the occasion of the Marriage of the Princess Royal), Costa; Overture (Aischylus), Spohr; Selections from Opera, &c.; Overture (Kuryanthe) Weber. Friday Evening—A Grand Dress Ball. Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 28th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennet's Hall, Birmingham. J. P. LUDMAN, Chairman.

**ALHAMBRA PALACE,** Leicester-square.—The best ventilated and coolest Building in Europe. Lemee, Messrs HOWES and CUSHING.—Arrangements have been made with T. P. Barnum, Esq., for the appearance of GENERAL TOM THUMB every Morning and Evening during the present week, in connection with VALENTI'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS COMPANY.—Extraordinary and brilliant success of the unrivalled Troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists, and SPECTACULAR STUNT HORSES. Two performances daily. Midday Entertainment at half-past 2; Evening at 8 o'clock. Private Boxes, 2s.; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from Ten a.m. until Five p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—LAST WEEKS. Introduction of Four Original Characters and Songs. EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s., and 3s.; Stalls secured without extra charge at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Craner, Bunsell, and Co's, 291, Regent-street. The Gallery to be let during Mr. and Mrs. Reed's Provincial Tour. Application, by letter only, to Mr. I. H. Filkin.

**EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.**—ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, and Every Evening, at Eight, during Mr. Albert Smith's absence in China, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will give their Musical, Comic, and Farceful PATCHWORK, which embodies 14 Impersonations of Character, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads, Operatic Selections, Farceful Comedies, Whims and Oddities, Gipsy Romances, &c. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children half-price to stalls and area. A MORNING REPRESENTATION EVERY SATURDAY, at Three. The attendance in the room are instructed to receive no gratuities, but to pay all attention to the comforts and wants of the visitors.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.**—New additions, their Majesty's the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

**MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE, and the WONDERS of NATURE,** 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Admission, 1s. Lectures morning and evening by Dr. Garston. Catalogue 2s. 6d.

**TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.**—Grand Flower Show of Dahlias, Hollyhocks, &c., at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street, NEXT THURSDAY, 4th of August. Admission, One Shilling. Open from Eleven o'clock a.m. till Evening 6 o'clock p.m. 2s. 6d.—Tickets may be procured at the Hall.

## CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Patron: Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H. Resident Tutor: The Rev. E. Broadley Burrow, B.A., Oxon.—for General Education. The College will reopen on the 26th July, when the Midsummer vacation terminates. For prospectus and information apply to Captain Barrow at the College.

**ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited),** under Subsidy from the Hon. East India Company. The Directors give notice that the whole of the Shares of this Company intended to be at present issued having been allotted, no further application can be received at par; but a limited number of Shares will be issued at a premium of 10s. per Share. By order of the Board, JOHN MATHEWSON, Secretary.

**ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited),** under Subsidy from the Hon. East India Company.—Notice is hereby given that the SECOND HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held in the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of AUGUST NEXT, at One o'clock, when the Report of the Directors will be presented. By order of the Board, JOHN MATHEWSON, Secretary.

**THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, Oatlands Park, Weybridge,** will be ready for the reception of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Families, on Monday, July 26th. Formerly the princely residence of the Duke of York, it is beautifully situated on high land, with gravelly subsoil, a mile from the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway, at an hour's distance from Waterloo-bridge. The peculiar salubrity of the spot is well known; and the Grotto, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at an expense of £30,000, is within the grounds. Applications for Suites of Rooms, or for single apartments, to be made to the Secretary, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to the Manager at the Hotel.

**ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES,** "Landais Peasants" Going to Market, and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Portrait, by M. Dubufe, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till Six.

**SIGNOR ANGELO GATTI'S EXHIBITION of CLASSICAL WORKS of ART by the FIRST MASTER-SCULPTORS of ITALY,** at the PRINCE of WALES HALL, 207 and 209, Regent-street, will be Open on the 7th instant, from Ten a.m. Nine p.m. Admission 1s.

**MONEY.**—All descriptions of Government Stock, Railway Shares, &c., bought and sold upon advantageous terms. Advances made. Latest prices of Securities forwarded upon application to F. S. GRAY and CO., Sworn Brokers, 54, King William-street, City.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE, 30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.—Gentlemen studying at the College provided, on moderate terms, with a comfortable home. References, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Park Chapel, Camden-town, and H. B. Spalding, Esq., 145, Drury-lane, W.C.

**WANTED,** an experienced Young Person fully competent to take the entire Management of the Retail Department in a first-class BABY LINEN, INFANT, JUVENILE, and LADIES' CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—As window-dressing and effecting sales by introduction are paramount considerations, a young man possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the above would be treated with.—Also, a respectable young Person of considerable experience in giving out and taking in work for the Baby Linen. She must be a good saleswoman.—Apply personally to Sherrin and Sharp, 5, Finsbury Pavement, London.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW ROUTE between LONDON, the MIDLAND COUNTIES, and YORKSHIRE.** The Public is informed that on and after the 1st of August THROUGH TICKETS will be issued between the King's-cross Station, London, and all the principal Towns upon the Midland Railway, including Nottingham, Newark, Lincoln, Sheffield, Doncaster, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, also York, Hull, &c. Passengers wishing to travel by this Route from London will please to inquire for Tickets at the Midland Booking-office, King's-cross Station. Passengers from the Country to London are requested to inform the Clerk when they apply for Tickets whether they wish to go via Rugby to the Euston Station, London, or via Bedford to King's-cross. W. L. NEWCOMBE, General Manager. Derby, July 27th, 1858.

**SEA-BATHING.—DOUGLAS, ISLE of MAN.—The CASTLE MONA HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE,** forming a dual residence on the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas. Table d'hôte, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room, Billiard-room, &c. Descriptive tariff, &c., sent on receipt of address and two postage stamps.—See advertisement in "Bradshaw," page 249.

**MICROSCOPES.—JOSEPH AMADIO'S Improved Compound Microscope,** £2 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes. Microscopic Photographs now ready.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, Imperial Family of Russia Sir D. Brewster, and a variety of others.

**TELESCOPES.—JOSEPH AMADIO'S TOURISTS' ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE,** with three pulis and sling case, price 13s. 6d. 7, Throgmorton street. A large assortment of Achromatic Telescopes.

**COUNTRY WALKS and SEASIDE RAMBLES** rendered pleasant, instructive, and delightful.—STATHAM'S LILLIPUTIAN CHARM MICROSCOPE shows distinctly animals in water, structure of leaves, flowers, seaweed, mites, small insects, and all minute objects. Gift, mounted, 5s.; silver, 7s. 6d.; gold, elegantly chased, 12s. 6d. free by post, with directions for use, by WILLIAM STATHAM, Optician, 302, Regent-street, W.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CHERBOURG.**—Marine and Military FIELD GLASSES, of the first quality, in every description of mounting, size, and price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B.—Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful double Opera Glasses and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

**OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES,** in every variety of size, form, and price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. N.B.—Deerstalking Glasses and Telescopes of all kinds.

**INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES** of the very finest description, with all the recent improvements, same as supplied to Sir Colin Campbell and the chief officers now serving in India. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

**THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.**—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

**OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.**—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE-GLASSES weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person at a distance of 24 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, and yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 24 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the axis Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

**EYESIGHT.**—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision, being preserved and improved, is rendered more perfect; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with some lenses a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have astigmatism of vision by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

**DEAFNESS.**—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invariable Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

**TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**—An opportunity is now afforded to a Gentleman who may be desirous to form a HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT of first consideration, combining therewith the far-famed Chalybeate Springs of Epsom, and known as the "Old Wells." There is a comfortable, moderate-sized Residence and bathing establishment, surrounded by about 40 acres of superior land, in a high state of cultivation. The scenery, drives, and walks in this locality most delightful. The railway from Epsom to Waterloo-bridge will soon be completed, whereby the termini will be afforded to both the West-end and the City. Early possession may be had, and a term of nineteen years will be granted, if desired. Particulars to be obtained of Mr. W. Butcher, Estate Agent, Epsom.

**ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT,** Eastern Parade, Southsea. Conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N. The following young Gentlemen passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets at the last Quarterly Examination at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth:—  
• A. R. Malloch. J. C. Wilkinson. A. F. Grant.  
• H. Rose. W. T. Down. C. A. Tucker.  
• H. A. Mandeville. R. H. Paul. A. G. Fullerton.  
• H. Douglas. R. H. Douglas. G. D. Stewart.  
• H. A. R. Hewitt. H. N. Alleyne. St. V. Neeson.  
• R. H. Eyer. R. W. Wolchocae. J. B. Lay.  
• C. H. Taylor. C. H. Fitzmaurice. W. R. Clutterbuck.  
• A. Kinsman.  
There passed 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, of forty-eight candidates.  
Two Hundred and forty Gentlemen passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets since its foundation in 1851, of whom fifty-four have passed under the New Regulation.

## GRAND MEETING

OF THE  
QUEEN OF ENGLANDAND THE  
EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH  
AT CHERBOURG.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR AUGUST 7, 14, AND 21,

WILL CONTAIN

ENGRAVINGS FULLY ILLUSTRATING THIS  
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The ARMS and FLAGS of ALL NATIONS, PRINTED in COLOURS, will be presented GRATIS to Subscribers with a forthcoming Number. Office, 198, Strand.

Now ready,  
VOL. XXXII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
JANUARY to JUNE, 1858. Cloth gilt, 18s.; sewed, 13s.  
Also, now ready, Cases for Binding the Volume, price 2s. 6d.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

It appears that her Majesty is not to be accompanied in her approaching visit to Cherbourg by a "guard of honour," or by any sort of armament. Having accepted the invitation of the Emperor of the French, in despite of its latent meaning, her Majesty is well advised to make the visit with as much simplicity as is consistent with her own high station and that of the country which she personifies. Though Cherbourg and its immense fortifications have and can have but one meaning—hostility to England—there is no reason to believe that any hostility is entertained at the present moment, or that hostility is imminent. Though Cherbourg is a means of defence and offence calculated to be made useful in the future, and in the exigencies of the future, all that England has now to consider is a calculation of probabilities and contingencies. If France on her seaboard, and that seaboard immediately opposite and nearest to the coast of England, erect and arm a fortress, which, well manned, and with a sufficient number of vessels, might be a point d'appui for a successful invasion of the British soil, England has only to get together a sufficient navy, well and thoroughly manned, to render such fortress of no avail. That is the problem. If France can work out her part of it with good feeling, why should not England do the same? Let France, arm. It is her right. Let England arm also, for it is not only her right, but her duty, when her next neighbour commences the game. There is no present ground of quarrel between the two nations, as all the world knows. And that there never may be is the earnest prayer of every well-wisher of Europe and of humanity. But if France erects a great marine fortress, and gets together a great naval armament, England, unless she be utterly stolid and stupid, must take precautions, unless it can be shown that the preparations of Cherbourg can by any possibility, remote or proximate, be directed against any other power in the world but Great Britain. Thus, while the Queen of England, with all courtesy, visits Cherbourg, and accepts the hospitality of the French Emperor, she may leave to her Ministers at home, without any breach of hospitality, or any inroad, even the slightest, upon good feeling, and upon the sentiments of amity which the two nations ought to entertain towards each other—the task of arming, equipping, and holding ready as many floating Cherbourgs as may be necessary to keep England safe. Napoleon III. may be as peaceably disposed as we are willing to believe. But Napoleon III. is a man. He may die; he may change his mind; or his mind may change him. His people, quiescent as they may appear, may grow weary of his rule, and may repeat the experiences of 1789, 1830, and 1848,—if some General with more courage than honesty do not parody 1852;—and there may be an end of the Bonapartes for ever. Though no one can tell what is to happen, everybody can see and feel that France is not easy, and that the elements of change are at work not only in that country but throughout all Europe. If, therefore, England have no right to be aggrieved that France should complete Cherbourg, France cannot complain if England re-establishes her navy upon a complete war footing, and mans it to the fullest extent. There is nothing like good security for nations as well as for individuals. If France be strong, let England be strong also. That is the whole question; and there is no more to be said. At the same time, the Queen of Great Britain may politely accept a polite invitation without the slightest reference to those great political and international questions with which her Parliament and her Ministers are alone competent to deal. If all be done in good feeling on both sides, let us sincerely hope that the Queen may have a pleasant day at Cherbourg, and that the Emperor of the French may be quite as well pleased as her Britannic Majesty.

We should be sorry to think that the Crystal Palace must ultimately fail, either as a great national institution or a source of moderate profit to the original shareholders. It was damaged at the beginning by false comparisons and unreasonable expectations. Its promoters and managers had their heads full of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, and failed to perceive the essential difference between a temporary establishment organised to supply a passing want, and a steady London trade, that could only win success by a patient application of known business rules. It is not for us to prophesy retrospectively and tell what might have been done if obvious blunders had been avoided and equally obvious duties fulfilled. It is sufficient to observe that we can see enough of negligence and mistake to account for the woful fall in its shares, and the decline of public interest and confidence, without resorting to the melancholy supposition that the Crystal Palace is not susceptible of a fair amount of commercial prosperity if properly sought for and diligently earned. We were glad to find from the late meeting of proprietors that the present chairman and some of the directors are in favour of



wider and more comprehensive plans than they have yet been able to carry out; and we hope all obstacles in their way will be removed without a repetition of those quarrels which mismanagement is sure to provoke.

If the Crystal Palace were a mere commercial undertaking, we should be disposed to leave it to its fate; but we feel that, whenever the right methods are adopted to protect the interests of its proprietors, it will be something more than a mixture of Cremorne and St. Martin's Hall, and that many of the highest social interests will be largely indebted to the opportunities it will afford, and the beneficial influence it will exert. There is no institution in this or any other capital in Europe so capable of blending recreation and instruction, but its means for these purposes require active working. Hitherto they have been allowed to lie idle; no rational attempt has been made to make them known to the thousands who have visited its walls. Let the Crystal Palace do its duty as a place where young and old may gather delightful information upon a variety of subjects pertaining to art, science, and nature, where the thought of the day finds an appropriate home, and where help is given to a multiplicity of movements for human progress, success will then have been deserved, and probably won.

Where space and other appliances are in abundance, and where a larger number of intelligent persons of all classes meet than are to be found congregated in any other place, there, surely, an intelligent management would offer facilities for inventive genius and constructive skill to make themselves known to the public, such as they would appreciate with gladness; but before this can occur the general arrangements must be improved and organised for such objects, and those who are invited to become exhibitors must be made to feel that they will receive active co-operation.

The chief attention of the management seems lately to have been devoted to concerts; but we look in vain for any skill in introducing performances specially adapted to the situation, or in avoiding the acoustic difficulties that were apparent the very first time music was performed within the edifice. The Crystal Palace can never rival good concert-rooms for the performance of ordinary music; delicate, soft passages upon stringed instruments, and most solo singing, must remain inaudible to half the audience assembled in the Great Transept; and, whatever may be the immediate result of profit or loss, the reputation of the Crystal Palace cannot be improved by assembling two or three thousand musicians to sing a number of pieces that could be heard to much greater advantage if performed by a tenth of the number in St. James's Hall. If the right kind of inventive talent were applied, it is quite possible that music in the Crystal Palace might assume an original and unique character, and that the public might hear fine effects there which could be heard nowhere else; and that this might give a definite and permanent character to that part of the entertainment. It will not do for the directors to consider that what is done in other and very different places is necessarily adapted to the Crystal Palace. The probability lies in the other direction, and care should be taken not to attempt a mere repetition of that which other establishments undertake. The Crystal Palace is in itself a specialty, and must be worked as such before the public will be willing to believe it can retrieve its past failures and achieve success.

### THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort will leave Osborne for Cherbourg on Wednesday next, about midday, to visit their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French. Her Majesty will, it is expected, receive the Emperor on board the *Victoria and Albert* early on Thursday, and subsequently disembark with his Imperial Majesty, whose guests the Queen and the Prince will remain through the day, returning to Osborne on Friday.

On Tuesday, the 10th of August, it is the intention of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to leave England upon a visit to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, at Potsdam. The Queen and his Royal Highness will proceed in the *Victoria and Albert* to Antwerp, whence they will proceed by railway to Potsdam, sleeping one night on the journey. On account of the state of the health of the King of Prussia, this visit will be entirely of a private and domestic character, and no festivities or Royal visits will take place.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been on a visit to her Majesty during the past week. Her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore on Tuesday.

The Prince Consort accompanied Prince Alfred on board her Majesty's ship *Kalla* on Thursday, to inspect her internal arrangements, preparatory to her sailing with the young Prince on her voyage round the world.

Count Mensdorff-Pouilly arrived last week at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. The Count is now visiting the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Louise, and Count Mensdorff, embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, and cruised to Spithead.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left St. James's Palace for Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the autumn.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Anjouale has purchased a large property in the vale of Evesham, where his Royal Highness, it is said, intends building a chateau.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev A. Codd, Incumbent of Beaminster, to be Organising Secretary for the Additional Curates Society for the Archdeaconry of Dorset; Rev. W. R. Browne, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to be Prebendary or Canon of St. Decuman's, in Wells Cathedral; Rev. D. Williams to Nannoch, and Rev. E. Williams, Rector of Llanyllin, to be Honorary Curates of St. Asaph. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. J. Edwards to Llandovery, Glamorganshire; Rev. C. R. Hay to Ridlington, Rutland; Rev. R. C. Kempe to Hawkwell, Essex; Rev. W. C. Maunsell to Thomastown, Kildare; Rev. W. Milner to the united parishes of St. Anthonin and St. John the Baptist, City, London; Rev. F. B. Parkes to Southwick, Sussex; Rev. F. J. Poynton to Kelston, Somerset; Rev. W. P. Purdon to Carlow, diocese of Leighlin; Rev. F. FitzJohn Trench to Staplestown, Leighlin; Rev. G. N. Trowe to Switland, Leicestershire; Rev. H. Tripp to Winford, Bristol. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Dyson to Eastchurch, Kent; Rev. F. Hopkins to Margareting, Essex; Rev. J. R. Legh to Tarrant-Monkton, with Tarrant-Lamerton; Rev. G. A. Walker to Chidham, Sussex; Rev. R. G. H. Ware to Chishall, Essex. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. C. Gillings to St. Mark's, Rosherville, near Gravesend. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. W. Anderson to be Military Chaplain to the Presbyterian troops at Chatham; Rev. H. H. Brereton, Chaplain of Colaba, to be Chaplain of Sattara; Rev. W. L. Eames, Chaplain of Kurrachee and Kottree; Rev. C. H. L. Lye, Chaplain of Rut-nagerry; Rev. F. Gell to be Second Chaplain of Poona. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Baird to Southgate, Middlesex; Rev. H. Cheetham to Quarndon-by-Derby; Rev. S. Flood to All Saints, Gordon-square, St. Pancras; Rev. T. S. Hewitt to Leysters, Herefordshire; Rev. A. P. Hughes to St. Matthew, Leeds. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Dunkeley to St. James, Toxteth Park, Liverpool; Rev. P. P. Mason to Siddington, near Cirencester.

A FIRE broke out in the convict establishment at Portland, Dorset (where there are upwards of 1400 prisoners), between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning. It was extinguished without any serious consequences.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

**MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.**—The four-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of this college was celebrated by a dinner on Thursday week, of so much more magnificence than at an ordinary college "gaudy" as to attain quite the dignity of a public event. The noble hall of the college, admirably decorated for the occasion, was nearly filled by about two hundred guests, amongst whom were the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford.

**MAGDALENE COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.**—On St. Mary Magdalene's Day, July 22, the President of the college distributed exhibitions and prizes as below, after receiving reports from the Head Master and examiners:—Sheppard Exhibition (£10), Hannam, major; Ellerton Exhibition (£5), Rice; fifth-form prize, Rice; fourth-form prize, Cotton, major; third-form prize, Cotton, minor; second-form prize, Smyth; first-form prize, Hannam, minor; first mathematical prize, Galton, minor; Second ditto, Bulley; third ditto, Hilton; Schoolmaster's prize, Hannam, major; Usher's prize, Smyth. Amongst the company assembled to witness the proceedings were several heads of colleges and the Senior Proctor. Previously to the breaking up, the annual competitions in swimming, sculling, and rowing, took place. The silver challenge cups for swimming were won by C. A. Galton; the silver sculls by Robert Williams. Four four-oared boats entered for the silver oars and rudder, which were adjudged to the crew of the *Empress*, consisting of A. Toye (stroke), J. R. Wewby, J. F. Bulley, H. H. Page, and V. E. Rice (coxswain).

**LARGE TULIP-TREE.**—In relation to a paragraph concerning some "large evergreens," which appeared in this Journal on the 17th inst., a Correspondent writes as follows:—"You state that a tulip-tree, supposed to be the largest, or among the largest, of its kind in England, exists in the garden of Stutton Rectory, Suffolk, measuring seven feet seven inches in girth at three feet from the ground. In the garden of Melbourne Lodge, Essex, the residence of General Sir Robert Gardiner, there is one of nearly double these dimensions, being thirteen feet nine inches in girth at the same height—three feet from the ground. This tree has always passed for one of the largest, if not the largest, in this country. Can any of your readers beat this measurement?"

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FETE.**—The Dowager Countess Craven having, with her characteristic kindness, allowed the use of her park at Hamstead, near Newbury, for the purpose of holding a fete therein for the benefit of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund, the directors of the Great Western Railway have kindly granted a special train to convey the members of the institution to Hamstead Park and back. The fete comes off on Tuesday, August 1st, and, from the care with which these meetings are annually got up, great numbers are expected to attend. The inhabitants of Newbury and Hungerford have determined to close their shops for the day. The fares are moderate, and the means of entertainment various. The Coldstreams' band, the Great Western Railway Paddington brass band, the Oxford quadrille band, and the Slough band will be in attendance, together with the Royal Punch and Judy and the Marionettes, from the Crystal Palace; and the Ethiopian Harmonists, Messrs. Lawrence and Holber. We trust that a fine day and a numerous company will reward the exertions of the management committee, and give assistance to so useful a society.

**HINTON ST. GEORGE, SOMERSET.**—Within the last few days a noble and massive marble monument has been erected in this church to the memory of the children of Earl and Countess Poulett, the last of whom died in the autumn of last year. This memorial has been designed and carefully executed by Mr. Edward Physick, of the Marylebone-road. It contains a life-size figure of Resignation, who, while mourning the loss of the departed, draws comfort and consolation from the promises of the Word of God; and this figure, being in pure Carrara marble, and placed upon a highly-polished black marble background, gives a beautiful and bold outline to its classic and graceful form. Beneath, with suitable architectural details, are inscribed the names of those to whose memory the monument is raised.

**SWINFEN v. SWINFEN.**—This great will case commenced *de novo* at the Staffordshire Assizes on Friday last. In the former case Sir F. Thesiger (now Lord Chancellor Chelmsford) agreed to a compromise allowing the plaintiff £3000 a year; but it was upset by Mrs. Swinfen refusing to be bound by her counsel. On Tuesday evening the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, the devisee. That the effect of this verdict may be understood, we may briefly state that the plaintiff in the action, Patience Swinfen, was the widow of Henry John Swinfen, the only son of Samuel Swinfen, Esq., late of Swinfen Hall, in the county of Stafford. The son died on the 15th of June, 1854, at Swinfen Hall; and the father died at the same place on the 26th of July following, at the advanced age of 81. On the 7th of July, only nineteen days before his death, he had executed a will devising the Swinfen estate, valued at between £60,000 and £70,000, to the plaintiff, his son's widow, but leaving personal estates to a large amount undisposed of. The defendant, Frederick Hay Swinfen, was the son of Francis Swinfen, who was the testator's eldest half-brother, and he claimed the estate as heir-at-law of the testator. This claim is now, of course, legally set aside.

**EBENEZER CHERRINGTON** was convicted, at the Ipswich Assizes, on Wednesday, of the murder of Susan Studd, and condemned to death without hope of mercy.

A REMARKABLE LUNACY INQUIRY was held at York Castle on Friday week, revealing very brutal dealing with a patient by the keeper of a private asylum. The subject of the inquiry was Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Charles Turner, one of the official assignees of the Liverpool Court of Bankruptcy. Evidence tending to prove Mrs. Turner's sanity was given, and the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, found, by a majority of thirteen to seven, "That Mary Jane Turner was of sound mind, and capable of taking care of herself." Appended to the verdict was the following:—"The jury cannot separate without reflecting on the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, the keeper of Acomb House, and beg to draw the attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy thereto."

AT THE MAIDSTONE ASSIZES, on Wednesday, a convict, named Haynes, was tried for having effected his escape from the hulks at Deptford. The poor fellow, when called upon for his defence, said that the horrors he endured at the Pentonville Model Prison produced such an effect upon him that when he obtained a little relief by his removal to Deptford his mind lost its balance, and he could not overcome the temptation to run away. Baron Bramwell took a very liberal view of the offence. Arguing that it was only natural for the unfortunate man to avail himself of an opportunity to obtain his freedom, he merely added to the original term of his punishment the few months that he had subtracted from it by his escape.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT occurred on Monday at Willesden, on the North-Western line. Owing to the carelessness of a pointsman, the passenger-train ran off into a siding where there were coal-waggons, and with which it came into collision. The engine-driver was killed, and one passenger was struck with a fragment of wood, and much injured. The moment Lamb, the pointsman, saw the effect of his mistake, he ran up the line to the policeman on duty, exclaiming, "Oh, there is an accident; run for the doctor; I'll take your place!" The policeman, who had heard the crash, ran off in the direction of Willesden. Lamb, having got rid of the constable, divested himself of his uniform, absconded, and has not since been heard of.

THE STORM IN THE PROVINCES.—The storm experienced in the metropolis on Saturday night and Sunday morning appears to have been felt with equal violence in various parts of the country. The wind blew a perfect hurricane off the north-east coast, and the crews of the vessels at sea describe the storm as terrific; but the strong gale fortunately blew from, and not upon, the coast. A number of boats were destroyed at the seaside villages. Several ships were driven from their moorings at the Wear, but were afterwards secured. The grain crops in the neighbourhood of the north-east ports have suffered considerably from the rain and wind. At Harwich the gale was very violent, and continued until three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, doing a great deal of damage in the harbour. Two briggs were driven ashore on the Gunfleet Sands. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft a heavy gale was experienced. The *Zorilda*, from Hartlepool, with coals, foundered off the Dudgeon on Sunday, but the crew were saved. At Portsmouth the wind blew a hard gale on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning all the men-of-war at Spithead struck topgallant-masts. At Liverpool the gale commenced shortly before midnight, and several casualties occurred among the shipping. A vessel ran ashore off the Clarence Dock, but came off at flood tide. A schooner sank near the North Spit on Sunday morning, but the crew were saved by the life-boat. Another small vessel got adrift and was abandoned by the crew. Some houses in course of erection were partly blown down, and several trees were torn up by the roots. At Holyhead the gale was so strong that several vessels which had put to sea on Saturday had to return to port. Accounts from various inland towns represent the storm to have been extremely violent. A fearful thunderstorm and hurricane visited Whitehaven and the neighbourhood. It commenced about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and continued with unabated violence, and reached its climax about three o'clock on Sunday morning. During this time the rain fell in torrents and the flashes of lightning followed each other with awful rapidity. Many vessels had left the harbour of Whitehaven by the noon tide on Saturday; amongst them the sloop *Tarporley*, of Fleetwood, John Parker, master, bound for Salfrey, with a cargo of iron ore, which unfortunately struck on a bank at the mouths of the Rivers Calder and Chew, about fourteen miles from Whitehaven, or nine miles south of St. Bee's Head. It is not known at what time she grounded, but it is supposed that it must have been about neap tide, as the hull of the vessel is visible at low water. The ship's boat came on shore, and some papers are reported as being found in it, which would lead to the supposition that the crew had attempted to effect a landing. We understand that some of the bodies have since been washed up, but full particulars are not yet to hand. Many vessels that left Whitehaven on Saturday returned on Monday, with their sails rent and otherwise severely damaged.

**BOULEVARDS FOR LIVERPOOL.**—We believe it is under consideration by the Improvement Committee of the Town Council to carry a semicircular sweep of boulevards round Liverpool, starting from a point about Bootle, and, after forming the segment of a circle, ending at the Dingle. It is proposed that the boulevards shall be of a uniform width of 100 yards; that there shall be a central carriage-drive of twenty yards, flanked on each side by rows of trees; that beyond the trees shall be roads for pedestrians and equestrians; and that the land outside the boulevards shall be available only for villa residences.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR PAISLEY.**—On Sunday afternoon Messrs. Stephenson's large cotton spinning-mill at Crosslee, about six miles west from Paisley, was discovered to be on fire. The mill was six stories in height, and one of the largest in the country. When the fire was first observed, the flames were bursting from some of the windows of the third flat. An express was instantly dispatched to Johnstone and Paisley for the fire-engines from these places, which were sent off without delay, but before any one of them could arrive the fire had completely gutted the centre flats, including the floors and joisting, and the weight of the machinery in the upper flats brought down the walls—the front wall falling outwards, and the back wall falling inwards, carrying the roof along with them, and the whole was an undistinguishable mass of flaming ruins. The mill, machinery, and cotton destroyed are altogether estimated at about £60,000.

**THE EMPEROR'S INTENDED VISIT TO CAEN.**—The Emperor of the French, on his way to Cherbourg, purposes next week visiting and staying a day and night at Caen, and the preparations now making there for his reception are on a scale of magnificence hitherto unknown in such matters. Caen, the Oxford of France, is one of the handsomest and most picturesque towns in France. As observed by its latest and best historian, M. Trebutien, architecture, learning, and war have combined to make it famous. The favourite city of William the Conqueror, where, in the church built by himself, his ashes repose, Caen boasts of academies and schools existing for ages, and flourishing still, among them one great college, or lyceum, the most important, perhaps, in France, founded, like Eton and King's College, Cambridge, by our King Henry VI. Caen has also buildings, churches especially, of wondrous architectural beauty. Just now it has the good fortune to have for Mayor M. Bertrand, a gentleman who, like Napoleon III., is indefatigable in the work of civic improvement and renovation, and who has devoted some years to repairing and completely restoring all the remarkable edifices of this ancient and historic city. His most recent labour has been the almost rebuilding of the Townhall, and the forming of a vast and gorgeous interior of its principal room, in which will be held the public ball about to be honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress. Indeed, as one may suppose with a functionality of so tasteful a turn of mind as M. Bertrand, Caen will be, with its triumphal arches, temporary fountains, flowers, banners, and other decorations, a marvel of splendour for the coming of the Emperor—will be, in fact, as an inhabitant writes, "a perfect city of the 'Arabian Nights.'"

**TESTIMONIAL.**—Last week a gold watch and printed testimonial were presented to George R. Tate, Esq., M.D. The following inscription is upon the watch:—"Presented to George R. Tate, Esq., M.D., Royal Artillery, by upwards of 300 of his late patients and a few friends, as a mark of regard and esteem, and in appreciation of his unremitting attention and kindness in the performance of his duties while House Surgeon to the Alcock Infirmary, July, 1858."—On Saturday last the workmen of the London establishment of Messrs. R. W. Kennard and Co., Upper Thames-street, ironfounders, presented to their employers a handsome testimonial, printed in gold on white satin, expressive of their esteem and appreciation of the great kindness shown them on all occasions, together with one of a like character to their worthy manager, Mr. Crowther.—On Sunday a testimonial was presented to T. Habershon, Esq., of the Stock Exchange and Victoria Park, in the new Trinity Lecture Hall, Peel-grove, Bethnal-green, by the teachers, scholars, and friends of the Trinity Sunday and Day Schools, of which he is the founder and president. The testimonial consisted of a handsomely-bound family Bible, inclosed in an oak case, affixed to which was a tablet of richly-chased silver-gilt, bearing an appropriate inscription, and surmounted by the armorial bearings of the family.

**MR. MORLEY**, the proprietor of the Burlington, and of the hotel which bears his name at Charing-cross, died last week, and has left nearly the whole of his property to medical charities. In the early part of the present century he was a medical student at St. George's Hospital. He has left £1000 to Liston's widow; £5000 to the surgical department of University College; £5000, the interest of which is to support three fellowships at University College, each to be held for three years; £1000 to St. Mary's Hospital; £1000 to the Lock; and £500 to Mr. Braine, his medical attendant. There are various legacies, among which are £50 annually to six widows of St. James's not recipients of parochial relief. The whole of the residue, amounting to upwards of £100,000, is left to found a Convalescent Hospital in connection with St. George's to be founded within seven miles of Hyde Park Corner.

A NEW STEREOSCOPE.—An important modification of Wheatstone's stereoscope has just been communicated to the Academy of Sciences by M. d'Almeida. With the common instrument only one observer at a time can view the relief; M. d'Almeida renders it visible to several at a time, and at a distance of several metres. For this purpose he causes two stereoscopic images to be reflected simultaneously on a screen. As they are not identical, but only similar, the outlines of the one will intersect those of the other, and generate a confusion which can only be obviated by making each eye see only one of the images. For this purpose the inventor causes the luminous rays from each image to pass through glasses of different colours, one red and the other green, whereby one of the images will be reflected on the screen in red, the other in green. Now, if the observer's eyes be provided with glasses of the above-mentioned colours, the eye covered with a green glass will only see the green image, while the other will only be visible to the eye protected by a red glass. The moment this is effected the relief appears, and, if the observer shift his position laterally, the figure will appear to move in a contrary direction, which adds to the illusion. M. d'Almeida proposes another plan, in which both images are uncoloured, and each eye is made to perceive one image only by rapidly intercepting the other from view by means of a revolving piece of pasteboard, cut so as only to cover one of the images at a time at each half revolution. As soon as the rotatory motion acquires sufficient rapidity, the figures appear in relief.

**REGISTRATION OF LETTERS FOR ALEXANDRIA AND SUEZ.**—On the 1st August next, and thenceforward, letters addressed to Alexandria or Suez, in Egypt, whether intended to be forwarded by British packet by way of Marseilles or by way of Southampton, may be registered on the application of the person posting them, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of 6d., be paid in advance.

### MISS SOPHIE HUMLER.

THIS lady, born at Saulgan, a small town near Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, began to play the violin in her seventh year, under the direction of her father, a zealous amateur. At her first debut she gave proof of her remarkable talent, and she was sent to the Conservatoire at Munich, where she received a classical education; thence to Paris, where she made a very rapid progress under the direction of her master, M. Alard. After studying two years in that city she received the second prize at the Conservatoire. She then proceeded on a tour to Germany and the departments of France, where a brilliant success crowned her efforts. Her talent obtained her the particular patronage of the King of Wurtemberg and many artistic celebrities.

Her first appearance in London was at Mr. Albert Schloss's concert, last month, where she made such an impression that he was induced to engage her for the concerts of the Swedish National Singers now being given in St. James's Hall, where the favourable opinion first formed of her has been confirmed and augmented by the united applause of distinguished audiences and the unanimity of the public press. She is but sixteen years of age, and, since the appearance of the sisters Minonello, no female violinist has caused so great a sensation.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

WE learn from the new volume of Mr. Westgarth on the progress of Australia that the subject of our Sketch "formed an illustration of the ambition of the young colony." It was projected during the days of superabundant revenues that characterised the early times of the gold discoveries, and will doubtless aid materially in developing that mental wealth at present only latent in that wonderful part of the world.

The opening ceremony took place in the exhibition building at Melbourne, April 13, 1855, in the presence of the Governor, the Chancellor of the University, and other office-bearers; and the exhibition building was used for the purpose until a portion of the present building was fitted for occupation. This has been since completed to the extent required. Some idea of the style and dimensions of the finished structure may be formed from the fact that it was estimated to cost over £100,000—more than half of which has already been expended.

The form of the building is that of a parallelogram, the four sides





MDLLE. HUMLER, THE CELEBRATED VIOLINIST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

facing the cardinal points, with a quadrangle in the centre, and is from the design of Mr. F. M. White, who is the architect.

There is an annual endowment of £9000, payable out of the general revenue. The University is built upon a remarkably fine site, situated to the north of the city, and has forty acres of land attached, forming part of the fine and extensive recreation-ground in that place. The object of the institution, as the Chancellor observed in his address, is "to promote sound learning in the colony of Victoria;" and it is therefore "open to all classes of her Majesty's subjects," without any obstacle whatever as to religious tests. So soon as the graduates who have taken degrees amount to one

hundred, a senate will be constituted. In the meantime the government of the University is conducted by a council nominated by the Governor, consisting of twenty members, including four clergymen of different persuasions. This council elects its chancellor and vice-chancellor. Four professorships were appointed—viz., for classics, mathematics, modern history, and natural science; and, with a view of procuring competent professors, the council called in the aid of several eminent persons in England, who formed an elective committee. The most beneficial results to the colony are to be anticipated from such an institution as the University of Melbourne.

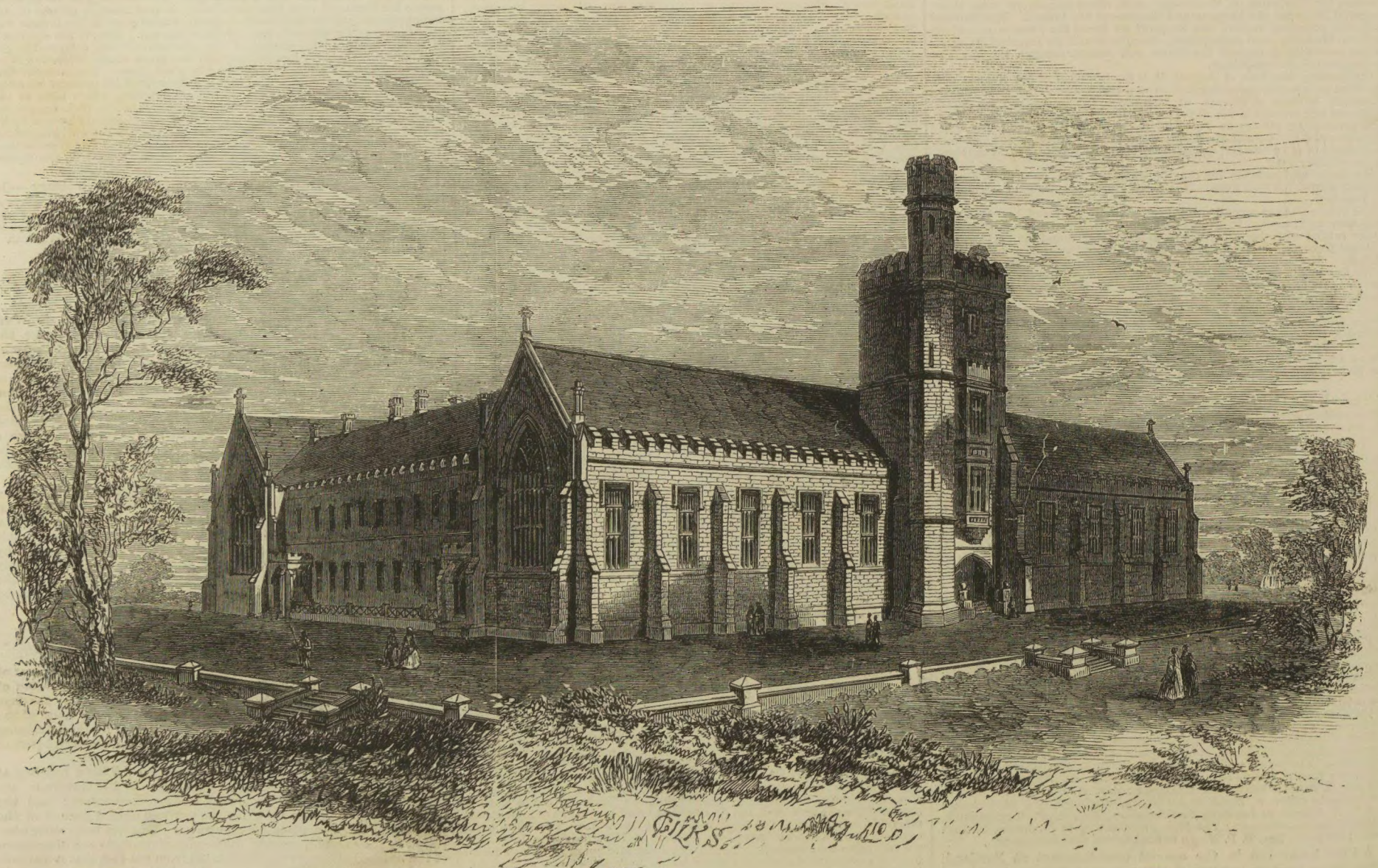
#### HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, TORQUAY.

THIS institution was founded in 1850 by a lady living in Wiltshire, who, struck with the large mortality from pulmonary disease which she observed in her visits amongst the poor, desired to procure for the lower classes when afflicted with consumption in its early stage the opportunity of restoration to health which the climate of Torquay, in conjunction with medical treatment, so eminently affords. Commencing on an humble scale, a small house was taken for the first season; and during that winter only four patients were admitted. So rapidly has the institution since risen in public estimation that, during the last season, the beds were nearly all engaged before the house was opened, and many applicants were unavoidably rejected, while forty patients were admitted into the hospital. The establishment is situated in the most desirable part of Torquay, at a due elevation, well defended, with a southern aspect, and a view of Torbay. It has spacious and lofty rooms and private pleasure-grounds. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is now fitted for the reception of fifty patients—twenty-five males on the lower story, twenty-five females on the upper. The season commences on October 1st, and terminates on June 1st, enabling the same patients to remain at Torquay for the entire period of the eight colder months of the year; whilst the rules permit the return of the same patients for as many consecutive seasons as may be necessary to complete their restoration. It is the special object of this institution to afford to



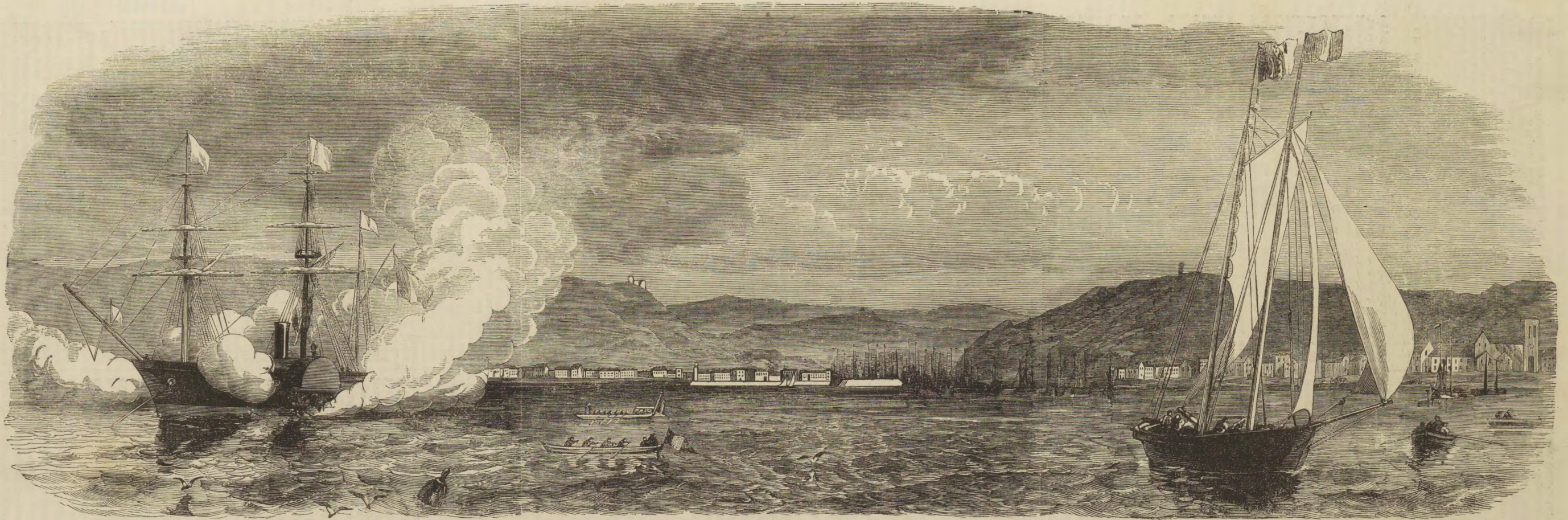
HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, TORQUAY.

the poor those advantages of the climate of Torquay of which the wealthier classes so beneficially avail themselves. The success which has hitherto crowned the intention has been most gratifying, and is gratefully attested by many now earning their living in various parts of the country, who at some period during the past eight years were inmates of the hospital. Whilst strict economy in the management is observed, nothing is withheld that can conduce to the welfare of the patients. The medical staff consists of four visiting physicians and one surgeon. Various persons who have sent patients have subsequently presented donations more or less munificent. Amongst these may be mentioned the late Sir Hugh Hoare, who, after sending as a patient one of his domestics, presented to the hospital £500. By assistance of this kind the trustees have been enabled to purchase and build the present premises, and to place the hospital free of debt. But to enable it to fulfil all the good of which it is capable, by admitting in October next, and every subsequent season, the full complement of fifty patients, the annual subscriptions are not nearly adequate. Further support is hopefully requested. Amongst the numerous claimants upon the bounty of the charitable this hospital is unique in offering the best climate in Europe for consumption in its curable stages, in restricting its benefits to those whose condition offers real hope of ultimate restoration, and in permitting its inmates to remain for so long a period at once as two-thirds of a year. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Consumption Hospital, Torquay. The trustees are Ear Howe, T. H. Sotherton Estcourt, Esq., M.P., Colonel Wroughton, Colonel Charles Stuart, and the Rev. J. Forster Alleyne.



MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.





CHERBOURG FROM THE SEA.



CHERBOURG ROADS: MOORING-GROUND FOR MEN OF-WAR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



scarfs of white muslin have been much worn. Some are plain and others embroidered. They are frequently lined with coloured silk. Scarfs of white muslin are edged with broad hems, within which are inserted runnings of coloured ribbon, and they are slightly gathered down at the back by a bow of ribbon with long and flowing ends. Square shawls of white muslin are also occasionally seen. They are edged with lace, and sometimes with frills of muslin, with runnings of coloured ribbon in the hems. For a plain style of outdoor costume scarfs of black silk, or of the same material as the dress, are very general. They are gathered down at the back by a bow of ribbon.



FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—COUNTRY OR SEASIDE DRESS.

Piqué is a material now exceedingly fashionable for negligé costume. A dress of piqué usually consists of a jupe and a long casaque, the latter buttoned up the front, and ornamented with some one of the many varieties of beautiful passementerie now so much in fashion. Jackets of white piqué, or of marcella, are frequently worn with silk skirts, and thus form a pretty variety in costume. These jackets may be trimmed with white fringe or passementerie. Sometimes they are trimmed with coloured braid; but the most elegant trimming is needlework of an open eyelet-hole pattern. Mohair dresses are also much in favour for the country. The kind best suited for negligé are those with small chequered patterns. They are made either with side trimmings or double skirts. In either case the trimming usually consists of coloured ribbon. One or more straight rows are placed at the edge of the



PROMENADE OR CARRIAGE COSTUME.

BALL DRESS.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

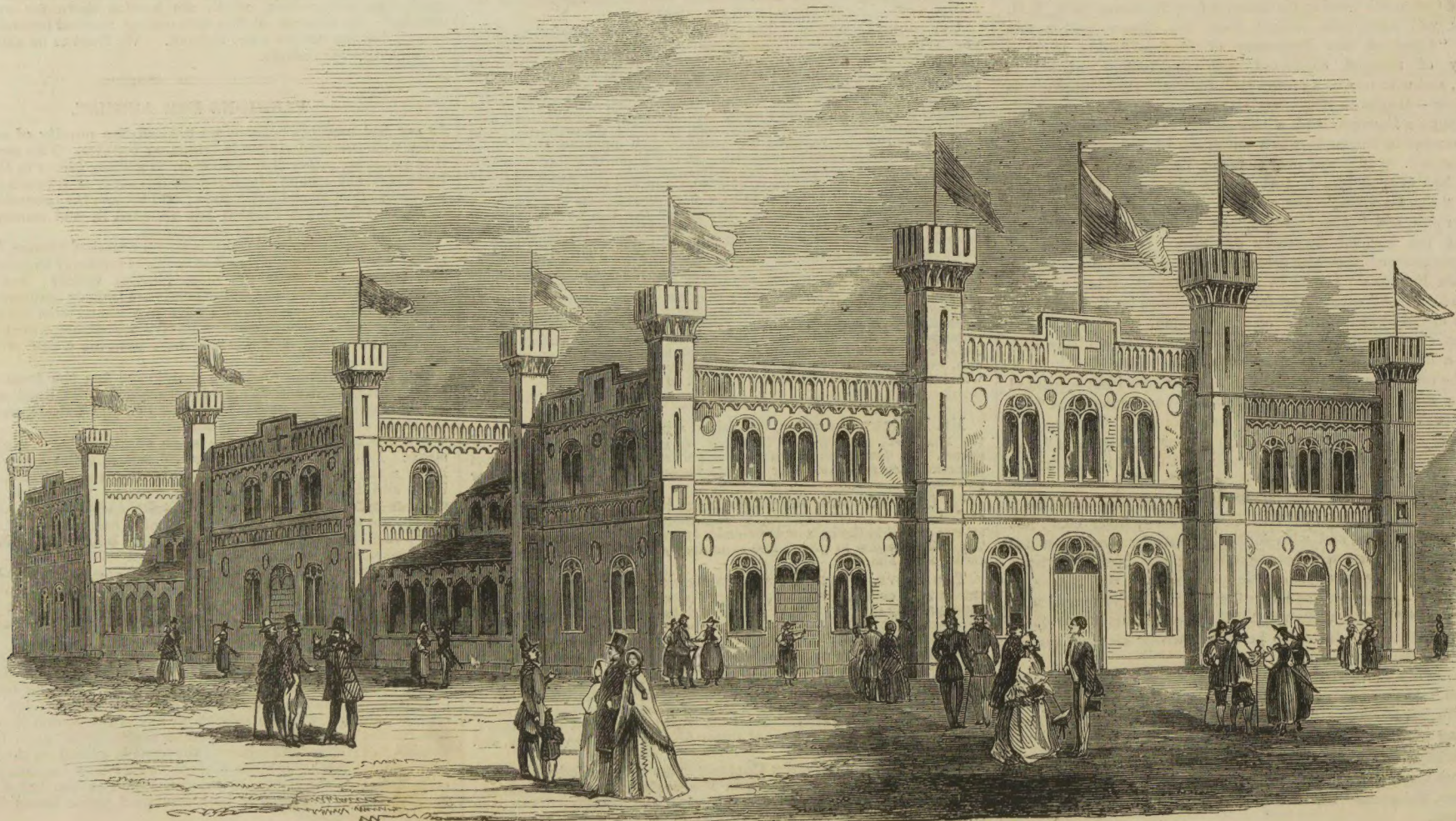
upper skirt. For quilles, or side trimmings, rows of ribbon may be ran on longitudinally, or in short, transverse rows of graduated width.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. (*Dress suitable for the Country or the Seaside.*)—Round hat of leghorn, with a very broad brim, inclining downward on the forehead, so as to shade the face from the sun. The crown is encircled by a wreath composed of blue corn-flowers, mingled with grass. The strings are of very broad ribbon of two different colours—viz., dark blue and green; and under the brim of the hat, at each side, are full bouquets of blue corn-flowers and grass. The robe is of mohair, of a small chequered pattern. It has a double skirt, the upper one edged with a trimming consisting of blue and green ribbon plaited together. The wide hanging sleeves are edged with the same trimming, but of narrower width, and they are gathered up in front of the arm by a bow of ribbon of the two colours employed in the trimming. The skirt is gathered in at the waist in long plaits, and a waistband of narrow blue ribbon is fastened in front by a bow and ends of blue and green ribbon. Over the corsage is worn a fichu, or pelerine, of muslin, with three bouillonés, within which are inserted runnings of blue ribbon. The pelerine is edged with a trimming of scalloped muslin. Under sleeves of white muslin, drawn loosely at the ends with bouillonés and runnings of ribbon. Mittens of black flet.

Fig. 2. (*Promenade or Carriage Costume.*)—Dress of very rich Azof-green silk, with two skirts. The upper one is edged with very broad green and white fringe, having a heading of green silk passementerie, intermingled with black velvet. The high corsage is fastened in front by buttons of malachite and gold. The bretelles are trimmed with fringe corresponding with that on the skirt. The sleeves (not shown in our illustration) are loose at the ends and plaited at the upper part. The under sleeves are formed of a double puff of tulle and a frill of lace. Bonnet of French chip, trimmed with bouquets of verberna, intermingled with broad blades of grass. The strings are of white ribbon, edged with rose-coloured velvet. Square shawl of organdy muslin, edged with a frill of the same, headed by a bouilloné with running of lilac ribbon.

Fig. 3. (*Ball Dress.*)—Robe of white gauze, with nine narrow flounces, each edged with a bias band of maize-coloured silk. Over this flounced skirt is a tunic of maize silk, open at each side. The low corsage is finished at top by a ruche of tulle, and has a fichu Antoinette, crossed both at the back and in front. The fichu is formed of two frills of gauze, edged with runnings of maize-coloured ribbon. The loose hanging sleeves of white tulle are edged in corresponding manner. The front hair is disposed in double rouleaux at each side, and the back hair in loose bows or loops. The coiffure consists of bouquets of the lilac gladiolus with sprays of heath. The same flowers compose the bouquet de corsage and the hand bouquet.



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by post 7d.; Giuglini's Song, Quando io lero, "Luisa Miller,"  
and Mario's Song, M'appari tutt' Amor, "Martha," 3d. each, post-free 4d.  
MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 102, High Holborn.

**CHRISTIAN SUBMISSION: Sacred Song.**  
By Miss M. LINDSAY. Poetry by Rev. J. KEEBLE. Decorated  
title. 2s. 6d. "Another of her pathetic and simply devo-  
tional sacred songs. . . Truly a beautiful—yes, a beautiful—  
motivo. . . The words inexpressibly tender and elegant!"  
—London Journal, July 17.

**ROBIN ADAIR, for PIANO.** By W. VINCENT  
WALLACE. 4s. "To give it high praise, not unworthy of  
Miss Adella Goddard, for whom it was composed."—London  
Journal, July 17.  
**THOSE BRIGHT BLUE EYES:** Song. By J. R.  
THOMAS. Poetry by L. REYNOLDS, Esq. 2s. "A de-  
lectable little melody. . . Cannot do better than practise it!"  
—London Journal, July 17.  
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

**NOTICE of REMOVAL.**—D'ALMAINE and  
CO., Sole Makers of the Royal Pianoforte, in Mahogany, Zebra,  
and Rosewood, at 25 guineas each, have removed from Soho-square to  
their new Premises, No. 104, N. W. Bond-street, W.

**PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.**—  
GEO. LUFF and SON have the largest stock in London, for  
SALE or HIRE, with easy terms of purchase, from £10 to £100.  
103, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**PIANOFORTES, 14s. per Month for HIRE.**  
with option of Purchase. 61-octaves. No Hire charged if  
purchased in six months.—Price £25, packed free for cash.  
OETZMANN and CO., 32, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.

**MUSICAL BOX DEPOT.** 32, Ludgate-  
street.—An immense stock of NICOLE'S Celebrated Large  
MUSICAL BOXES, at 1s. per Air. Snuff-boxes, from 1s. 6d. to 40s.  
Catalogues of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free, on application to  
WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

**HARMONIUMS.**—CRAMER, BEALE, and  
CO. are the Agents for ALEXANDRE'S PATENT MODEL  
HARMONIUM. Prices from 10 to 55 guineas.—201, Regent-street.

**SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.**—  
CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have a large Stock, by Erard,  
Broadwood, Collard, and all the most esteemed makers, at greatly  
reduced prices.—201, Regent-street.

THE NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM

for the DRAWING-ROOM.  
ALEXANDRE and SON have just taken out a new patent for the  
Drawing-room Harmonium, which effects the greatest improvement  
they have ever made in the instrument. The Drawing-room Models  
will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable  
tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy  
means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any note or  
more; the keys can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the  
expression stop, thereby in other circumstances. To each  
of the new models an additional blower is attached at the back, so  
that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person,  
and still, under the new patent, the performer can play with perfect  
expression.

**THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL.**  
No. 1. Three Stops, Percussion Action, additional Blower, and  
in Rosewood Case .. .. . 25  
2. Eight Stops ditto ditto ditto .. .. . 35  
3. Sixteen Stops ditto ditto ditto .. .. . 45  
(the best Harmonium that can be made) .. .. . 60  
Messrs. Chappell have an enormous Stock of the  
SIX GUINEA HARMONIUMS.

And of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect, for the  
Church School, Hall, or Concert-room.  
No. 1. One Stop, oak case .. .. . 10  
2. mahogany case .. .. . 12  
3. Three Stops, oak, 15 guineas, rosewood .. .. . 16  
4. Five Stops (two rows vibrators), oak case .. .. . 22  
ditto rosewood case .. .. . 23  
5. Eight Stops, ditto oak, 25 guineas, rosewood .. .. . 26  
6. Twelve Stops (four rows vibrators), oak or rosewood case 35  
7. One Stop (with percussion action), oak case, 16 guineas .. 18  
8. Three Stops, ditto, rosewood case .. .. . 20  
9. Eight Stops, ditto, oak or rosewood case .. .. . 32  
10. Twelve Stops, ditto, oak case .. .. . 40  
11. ditto, rosewood case .. .. . 45  
12. Patent model, ditto, polished oak or rosewood case .. 55  
Messrs. Chappell beg also to call attention to their  
NEW AND UNIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

No. 1. In mahogany case, 6½ octaves .. .. . 25  
2. In rosewood, with circular fall, 6½ octaves .. .. . 30  
3. In rosewood, elegant case, frets, &c. .. .. . 35  
4. In very elegant walnut, ivory-finished keys, &c. .. .. 43  
5. The Unique Pianoforte, with perfect check action, elegant  
rosewood case, 6½ octaves .. .. . 40  
6. The Foreign Model, extremely elegant, oblique strings 7  
octaves, best check action, &c., the most powerful of all  
upright pianofortes .. .. . 50

Also to their immense assortment of New and Secondhand Instru-  
ments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for Sale or Hire.  
Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes sent upon  
application to CHAPPELL and CO., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and  
13, George-street, Hanover-square.

**CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANO-  
FORTE**, price Fifty Guineas. This instrument has (unlike  
the ordinary Cottage pianofortes) the fullest Grand  
Compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible  
means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly  
in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone  
is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bechstein  
Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood;  
the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible pre-  
caution has been taken to ensure its standing well in tune. Chappell  
and Co. especially invite the attention of the public, the profession,  
and merchants to the Foreign Model, feeling assured that no Piano-  
forte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England  
at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if de-  
sired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New  
Bond-street, London.

**TO PURCHASERS of PIANOFORTES.**—  
CHAPPELL and CO. have a large stock of SECONDHAND  
PIANOFORTES for sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c.  
&c., at very reduced prices. Also, new instruments of every descrip-  
tion. 50, New Bond-street; and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

**MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill.**  
London, for the Sale of Musical Boxes, made by the celebrated  
Messrs. NICOLAI (Berlin), of Geneva, containing operatic, national,  
favourite, and sacred airs. List of tunes and prices gratis.

**WATCHES.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,  
Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12  
Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT  
DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves  
can be recommended for accuracy and durability.

**PRICES of SILVER WATCHES.**  
Patent Lever Watch, with the detached escapement, jewelled,  
hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to con-  
tinuous going whilst being wound .. .. . £ 4 16 6  
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. .. . 6 10 0  
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator,  
jewelled in six holes usually in gold cases, 10s. 6d. extra.  
Either of the Silver Watches, in hunting case, 10s. 6d. extra.

**GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.**  
Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the de-  
tached escapement, and jewelled .. .. . 11 11 0  
Ditto, with richly-engraved case .. .. . 12 12 0  
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. 14 14 0

**GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.**  
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the  
detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel  
dial, seconds, and maintaining power .. .. . 10 10 0  
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped .. 13 13 0  
Ditto, jewelled in gold holes, and gold balance .. .. . 17 17 0

Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, 23s. extra.  
List of prices, with remarks on the construction of watches, gratis  
and post-free on application. Every watch is warranted.  
Any watch selected will be sent carriage-free to any part of Great  
Britain or Ireland upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

**ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR,"** in  
the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ships' Time was  
kept by one of JONES'S LEVER'S, all other Watches on board having  
stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory,  
328, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of  
Watchwork." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES**, by  
eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in con-  
dition, and at half the original cost. A choice Stock at WALES  
and McCULLOCH'S 32, Ludgate-street (ten doors from St. Paul's).

**DIAMONDS, Plate, Pearls, and Precious  
Stones PURCHASED**, for cash, at their full value, by W. B.  
and A. ROWLANDS, Jewellers, 146, Regent-street.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.**—  
A pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or  
will be sent post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY  
and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12,  
Cornhill, London.

**MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-  
SILVER PLATE.**—Messrs. MAPPIN (Brothers), Manu-  
facturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield  
Makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London  
Show-rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London-bridge.  
List of prices, with remarks on the construction of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER  
PLATE in the World, which is transmitted direct from the Mann  
factory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**Electro-Silver Spoons and Works.**  
Fiddle Patterns full size.  
Table Spoons .. .. . Per Doz. 25s. 0  
Table Forks .. .. . 30 0  
Dessert Spoons .. .. . 27 0  
Dessert Forks .. .. . 27 0  
Tea Spoons .. .. . 16 0

Salt .. .. . 16 0  
Mustard .. .. . 14 0  
Egg .. .. . 14 0  
Messrs. Mappin (Brothers) respectfully invite buyers to inspect  
their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite  
workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated  
Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs,  
free on application.  
Mappin (Brothers), 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge.  
Manufacturers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.**—  
SLACK'S IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE contains the  
largest assortment at the lowest prices consistent with quality.  
Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.  
Bedroom Fire Irons, 2s. 6d.  
Parlour stoves, 10s. 6d. to 30s.  
Bright Steel, 7s. to 11s.  
Ornamental Head ditto, 2s. to 3s. 6d.  
Coal Boxes, 4s. 6d. to 18s.  
Tea Trays (three), 6s. 6d. to 70s.  
Catalogues with 350 Drawings and Prices gratis, or post free.  
Orders above £2 carriage free. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336,  
Strand.

**THE VICTORIA, SITZ, and other BATHS,**  
to be seen at the PANKLIBAN FURNISHING IRON-  
MONGERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE SHOW-ROOMS and  
GALLERIES, 56, 58, and Bazaar, Baker-street. Best Colza Oil, 4s. 3d.  
per gallon. Illustrated price Catalogues free.

**SOYER'S MAGIC STOVE and POCKET  
KITCHEN.**—This little apparatus may be seen in action  
daily at GARDNER'S, Wholesale Manufacturers, 453, Strand, Charing-  
cross.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST  
ARTICLES**, at DEANES Ironmongery and Furnishing Ware-  
house, Established A.D. 1700. A Priced Furnishing List free by  
post.—DEANE and CO. (opening to the Monument), London Bridge.

COLOGNE, the RHINE, GERMANY,

TRIESTE, DENMARK, SWEDEN, &c.—NEW, SHORTER,  
and CHEAPER ROUTE.—The shortest and cheapest route between  
England and the above named places is now via Rotterdam and the  
Dutch-Rhenish Railway.  
Through Tickets are issued at Rotterdam for Dusseldorf and  
Cologne, from which places Steamers run several times daily, passing  
through the whole of the celebrated scenery of the Rhine. There are  
frequent daily communications between Cologne and Bonn, Aix-la-  
Chapelle, Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Frankfurt, Carlsruhe, &c.  
Through Tickets are also issued for Bremen, Hanover, Hamburg (for  
Hamburg), Brunswick, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Berlin, Leipzig, and  
Dresden. Passengers adopting the Dutch-Rhenish Route to these  
places will not only escape the inconvenience of landing in small  
boats at Ostend, and crossing the Rhine at Cologne or Ruhrort, but  
by avoiding the long delay by Cologne to the Oberhausen Junction  
of the Cologne-Bonn Railway, will effect a large saving both in  
distance and expense.  
Fifty pounds of luggage are allowed, free of charge, to every pas-  
senger for Germany.

The courtesy of the Dutch Government opposes no obstacles to the  
easy passage of travellers through Holland. Now that the facilities  
for obtaining Foreign Office passports have been so much increased,  
and their price reduced to a nominal sum, travellers are recom-  
mended to provide themselves with them in preference to Consular  
passports, as the former require no visa for Prussia. Visas for Hol-  
land may be obtained of the Dutch Consul, 203, Great St. Helen's,  
Bishopsgate-street.

Every information as to rates, routes, passports, &c., can be had of  
application, personally or by letter, to Mr. JOHN G. JANSON, Agent,  
to the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company, 61, Gracechurch-street,  
London E.C.

**ISLE of MAN.**—The ROYAL HOTEL, on  
the PIER, DOUGLAS—WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor. Board  
and Lodging, 5s. 6d. a day. No extra. No fee to servants. Includ-  
ing a stamp for a sketch of the island, its antiquities, objects of interest,  
climate, and advantages as a sea-bathing place.

**VISIT the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL,**  
HAWKHURST KENT, for scenery and satisfaction.  
Families taken on reasonable terms.

**A SHIPBUILDER**, doing an excellent trade,  
is in a position to take ONE or TWO PUPILS, and could  
give them a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of the  
business. Address N. A. M. Burton, Bookseller, Great Yarmouth.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.  
Established in 1836.  
Capital, £1,250,000.  
Amount of Invested Funds on 31st Jan., 1858, £386,002 3s. 5d.

**Chairman**—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Director o.  
the National Provincial Bank of England.  
George G. Anderson, Esq., of Messrs



## LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.



THE "AGAMEMNON" IN A STORM.

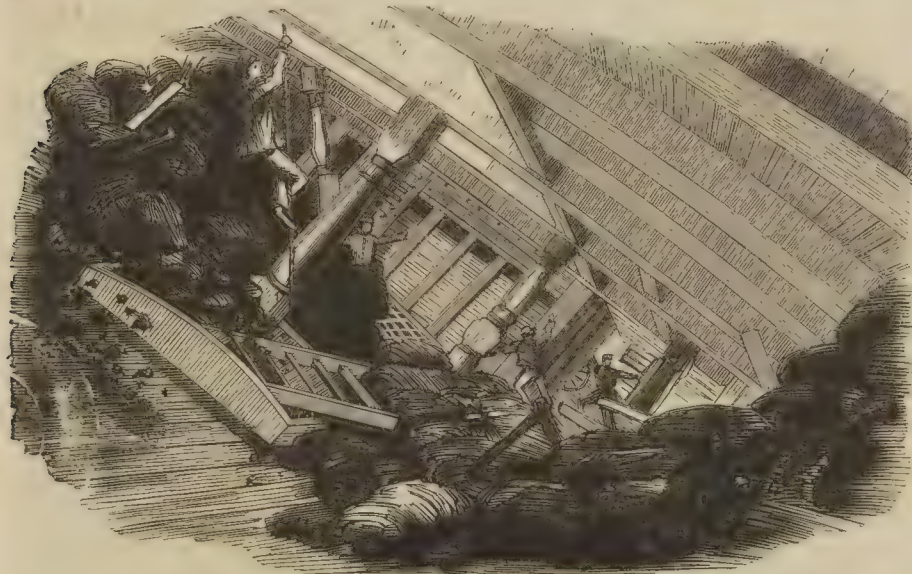
In the Number of this Journal for the 17th inst. we gave some particulars of the late unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

On the voyage out a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the *Agamemnon* made her condition one of danger. At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favour of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the *Agamemnon*

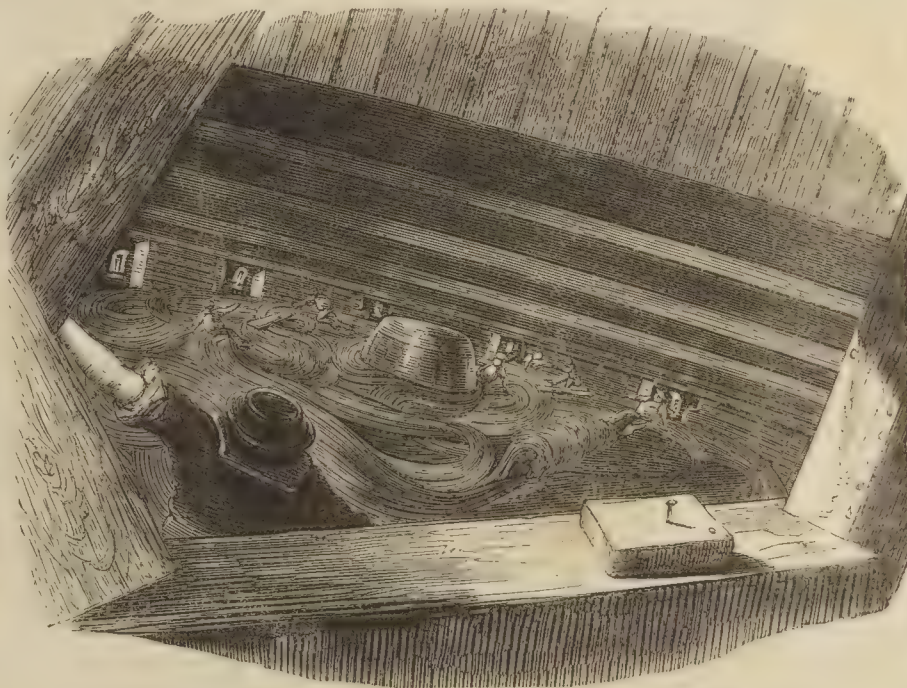
rolled so heavily and dangerously as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew; the electric instruments were all injured; the main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted; the deck boats got adrift; the iron screw-guard was wrenched in

two, and the waste-steam pipe between the boilers broken,—all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it

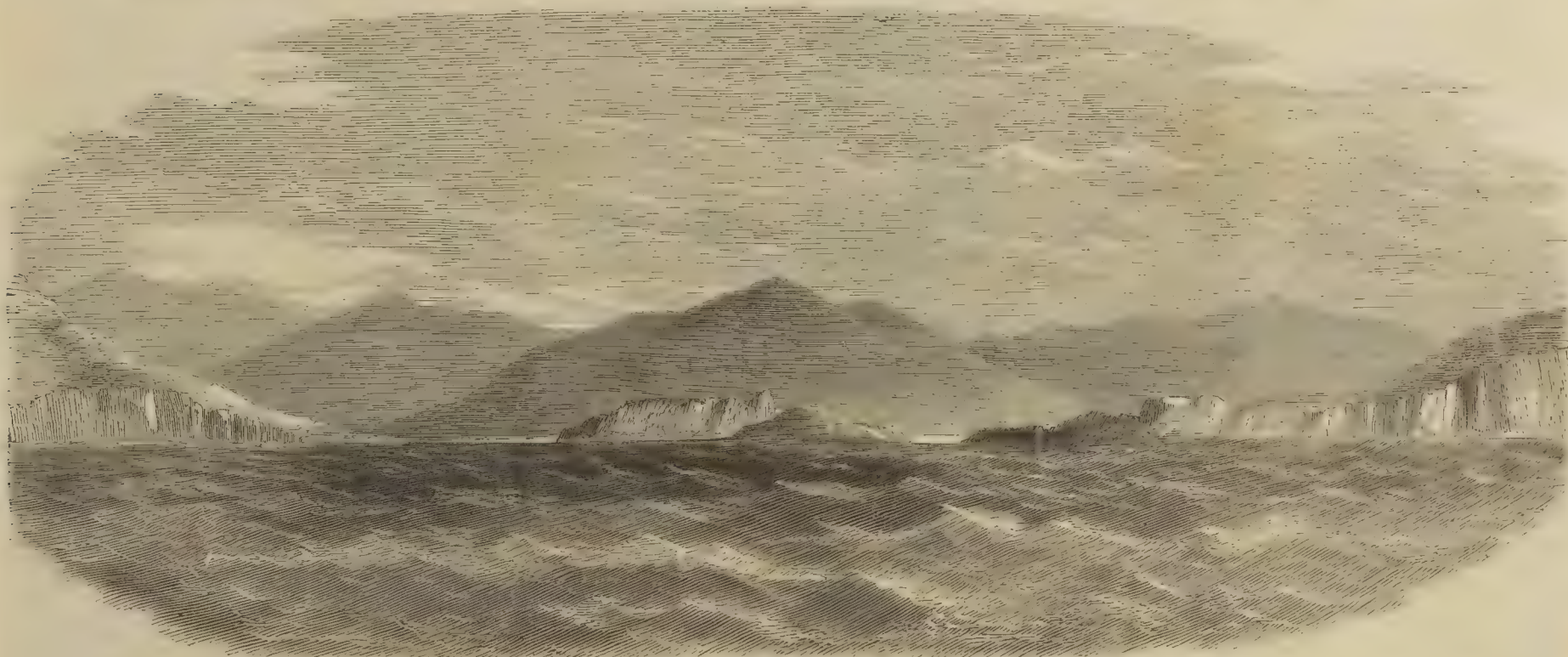
(Continued on page 114.)



BREAKING ADrift OF THE COAL ON BOARD THE "AGAMEMNON."

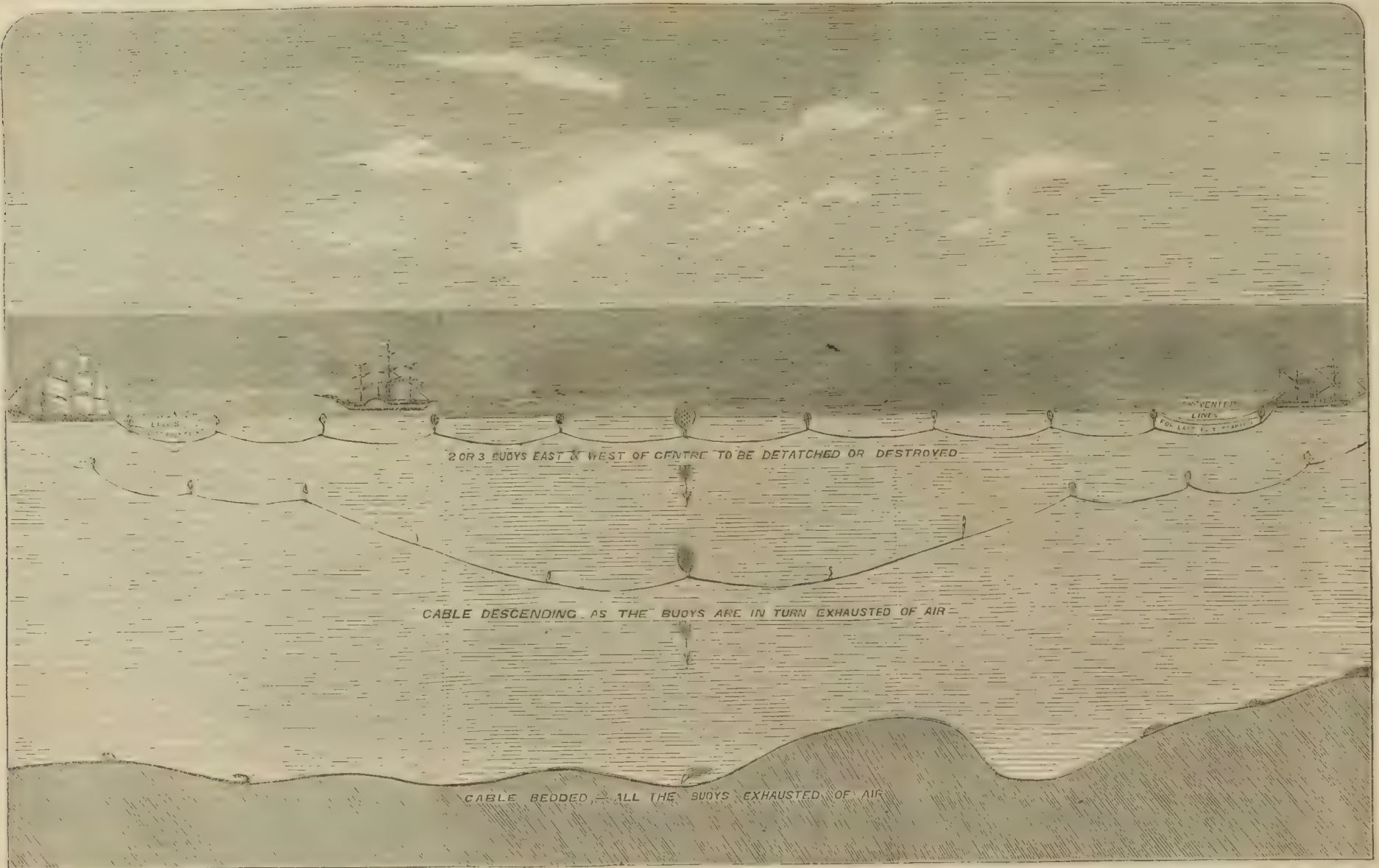


DISPLACEMENT OF THE CABLE ON BOARD THE "AGAMEMNON."



VALENTIA.





PLAN FOR SUBMERGING TELEGRAPH CABLES, BY MR. CHARLES HOARE.

(Continued from page 114.)

witnessed our danger, and, as we afterwards learned, imagined that the upper-deck coil had broken loose, and that we were sinking. Things, however, were not so bad as that, though they were bad enough, Heaven knows, for everything seemed to go wrong that day. The upper-deck coil had strained the ship to the very utmost, but still held on fast; but not so the coil in the main hold, which had begun to get adrift, and the top kept working and shifting over from side to side as the ship lurched, till some forty or fifty miles were in a hopeless state of tangle, resembling nothing so much as a cargo of live eels, and there was every prospect of the tangle spreading deeper and deeper as the bad weather continued.

The engravings of the *Agamemnon* are from sketches obligingly forwarded by a gentleman who was on board that vessel during the expedition. The first illustration represents the *Agamemnon* in the great storm on the 20th of June; the second gives the appearance of the main coil on board this vessel when shifting during the storm on that day; and in the third is depicted the scene on her main-deck when the coils broke adrift as she fell over during the same storm. We engrave also some Views of Valentia, to which island considerable interest attaches in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph, as it is destined to receive the European end of the cable, being "the nearest parish to America." This island, about five miles long and two broad, is situated near the south-west of Ireland, a short distance south of Dingle Bay.

## OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The result of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition is looked forward to with considerable interest and anxiety, doubts existing in many minds as to the success of the renewed attempt of laying the cable after the repeated failures of the plan adopted. While hoping for the best, it is as well to be prepared against misadventure; and the design which forms the subject of our Engraving may, at the present juncture, not be thought undeserving the consideration of those interested in the matter. Leaving the question of its merits or defects open to the proper test of scientific inquiry, we shall content ourselves with giving an outline of the proposed plan.

The inventor, Mr. Charles Hoare, of Billiter-square, claims to be the pioneer of submarine telegraphy, having ten years ago submitted to the Government plans and estimates for connecting America, Europe, India, and Australia. We need not recount the difficulties opposed to one in humble circumstances attempting even to promulgate such a gigantic scheme; for, when at last, through the influence of the Earl of Abergavenny, an interview with the Admiralty Board was accorded, his plans were politely declined, on the plea of the political and financial difficulties of that period.

Mr. Hoare rightly enumerates the difficulties of the undertaking, at the same time offering a remedy for each, as will be seen by a few extracts from his prospectus.

1st. The tendency of flexible lines when in suspension to twist or festoon. This he proposes to prevent by the horizontal extension of the cable during its descent.

2nd. The Strain in Paying Out: By temporary buoying the strain is divided over numerous points, instead of being concentrated on the point of departure from the vessel; and will be found trifling when compared with the observations made in the late attempts.

3rd. Stern Lift: The great danger is wholly avoided; as, instead of the immense weight of the suspended cable being suddenly raised by the stern-lift, only the length from the last buoy is affected, thus obviating the necessity for adopting the suggestion thrown out by a celebrated engineer, of "building a vessel purposely to pay out cable from the centre of the bottom of ship."

4th. Submarine Ridges: Instead of dragging the cable over such projections, the temporary support of the buoys, and the nearly horizontal position maintained by the line in its descent, permits it to adapt itself to the outline of the ocean bed.

5. Breakage: Perhaps in no other instance of commercial enterprise on record has such a vast result hung literally upon a thread, or depended so much upon mere chance, as in the late expedition; for, notwithstanding the ever-present danger of this highly probable, yet fatal and irredeemable contingency, even up to the last few miles of each attempt, no provision appears to have been made beyond "letting all go by the run." In the proposed plan, by a simple arrangement of preventive gear, the last two buoys attached to the cable in the act of paying out are always under the control of those on board—the ruptured end being easily recoverable for resplicing. The break in deep water, which remains unexplained, is, in the inventor's opinion, solely attributable to the twist, or festooning, of loose line mentioned in No. 1; the strain on the sharp angle thus formed, rendering fracture almost inevitable, as may be witnessed in the case with which a tradesman breaks a strong in tying parcels, though, extended, it would defy his efforts to sever it.

The mode of laying the cable by this process is thus described by the inventor:—

The centre splice, being made, and a buoy attached, is cast off, the ships proceeding on their respective courses. Three miles of cable having been paid out, and buoyed at every half mile, signal is made for the tender steamers to detach or destroy two or three buoys right and left of the centre, when the cable, deprived of their support, will descend, carrying down the neighbouring buoys in succession. At a certain depth, owing to the density of the water, the air in the submerged buoys begins to be displaced by sea-water; thus the duty is thrown upon the next above it, till, in turn, all are exhausted, allowing the cable to settle steadily down. The

buoys used are flexible (for portability), and are charged instantly from an air-cylinder of 2 or 3 atmospheres pressure. The preventive lines work off two large reels; one end, being rove through the buoy-ring, is paid out as fast as the cable to which the buoy is attached; connection with the last buoy started is never lost till another has been securely rigged and cast off. All existing arrangements are retained, and the expense of the submerged buoys, &c., is covered by the saving and safety of the cable.

Drawings and Explanations of the design are exhibited by permission at the following places:—Royal Institution, Royal Geographical Society, Institution of Civil Engineers, and the United Service Institution.

## COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE QUEEN'S LANDING AND EMBARKATION AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, 1855.



THE medal we have engraved represents one lately struck for the town of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The authorities there, wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of the landing and the embarkation of the Queen of England in their harbour in 1855, obtained permission from the Emperor Napoleon to have a medal struck in commemoration of the event: it has been designed and executed by the celebrated engraver of the Paris Mint, M. Albert Barre, and it is one of the best of modern executions we have seen. On one side is the portrait of the Emperor Napoleon III., an excellent likeness in high relief: on the reverse the town of Boulogne is represented by a female figure, seated, very carefully and boldly modelled, holding in her left hand an olive branch, and, leaning on a pedestal, she points to an inscription—"18 et 27 Août, 1855." Below is a shield, bearing a swan, the emblem of the town; on the right an anchor and a bale of

goods; and on the left a cornucopia, the attributes of maritime commerce. In the distance is seen, on the right, the column of the "Grande Armée;" on the left the Royal yacht. The inscription above runs thus:—"L'Empereur des Français reçoit à Boulogne la Reine d'Angleterre," and below—"La Ville de Boulogne-sur-Mer en memoire des 18 et 27 Août, 1855."

A casket, containing three specimens of this beautiful medal, in gold, in silver, and in bronze, was lately brought to London by M. Alexandre Adam, who has been Mayor of Boulogne for upwards of twenty years, and who has fulfilled his duties to the great benefit of the town. This casket was presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was graciously pleased to accept of it—one exactly similar had been presented to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon. A casket, containing two medals in silver and bronze, was also offered to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who graciously accorded to the Mayor of Boulogne a personal interview on the occasion of presenting it.

THE VICTORIA-BRIDGE, CANADA.—Although the Britannia-bridge represented the most scientific distribution of material which could be devised at the date of its construction, it has since been improved upon by the same engineer in the Victoria-bridge, now in course of construction across the River St. Lawrence, near Montreal. The Victoria-bridge is, without exception, the greatest work of the kind in the world. For gigantic proportions and vast length and strength there is nothing to compare with it in ancient and modern times. The entire bridge, with its approaches, is only about sixty yards short of two miles. It is five times longer than the Britannia-bridge across the Menai Straits, seven and a half times longer than Waterloo-bridge, and more than ten times longer than the new Chelsea-bridge across the Thames! The Victoria has not less than twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one great central span—itsself an immense bridge—of 330 feet. The road is carried within iron tubes sixty feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, which runs beneath at a speed of about ten miles an hour, and in winter brings down the ice of some two thousand miles of lakes and upper rivers, with their numerous tributaries. The weight of iron in the tubes will be upwards of ten thousand tons, supported on massive stone piers, each of solid masonry. So gigantic a work, involving so heavy an expenditure, has not been projected without sufficient cause. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—one of the greatest national enterprises ever entered on—is upwards of 1100 miles in length, opening up a vast extent of fertile territory for the purposes of future immigration, and, by connecting the settled provinces of Western Canada with the seaboard States of the American Union, calculated to afford full scope for the development of the industrial resources of that magnificent colony. Without the Victoria-bridge the system of communication would have been manifestly incomplete. The extensive series of Canadian railways on the north side of the St. Lawrence, terminating opposite Montreal, would, for all purposes of thorough traffic, be virtually sealed up during the six months of the year that the St. Lawrence is closed against navigation by the ice, and the Grand Trunk system must necessarily have remained to a great extent nugatory, in consequence of the province being cut off from the coast, to which the commerce of Canada naturally tends.—*Quarterly Review*.

A BEAUTIFUL METEOR was seen at Ochertyre, Crief, N.B., 19th July, 1855, at 9h. 51m. p.m., Greenwich mean time, on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. It is thus described by a Correspondent:—"The nucleus or head was of a brilliant bluish-white colour—the tail streaked and fringed with red; no rays proceeded from the head, nor sparks from the tail. It appeared to be about two degrees in length. Its motion was from S.E. to N.N.W. from the stars in the right arm of Ophiucus, 'Yed Post and Yed Prior' towards 'Beta,' Scorpio. The motion was slower than any meteor I ever observed. It appeared to be about 25 deg. or 30 deg. above the horizon."—Another Correspondent writes from Edinburgh as follows:—"I had the good fortune to witness a very extraordinary meteor on Sunday night, the 18th inst., as I was walking from Portobello to my residence, near Edinburgh. When I first noticed it I imagined it to be an ordinary shooting star, but in its path through the air it rapidly increased in size and luminosity, leaving behind it a long trail of light of great intensity. In form the meteor resembled the head of a serpent. I watched its progress for several seconds until it exploded into several fragments, exactly like a rocket, but far more brilliant. The light was of a bluish colour. I could hear no noise from the explosion, although the night was perfectly still, and the meteor was evidently at no very great elevation from the earth, nor at any great distance from the place where I stood. The time of its appearance was a few minutes before ten o'clock, and, so far as I could judge, its course was from south to north. There had been a thunder-storm in the morning, but the night was clear and light, so much so, that stars of the first magnitude only were visible, and I could see to read pencil memoranda with ease. The meteor appears to me to be nearly identical in shape with the one seen from Windsor in 1783, an engraving of which is given by Dr. Lardner in No. 8 of his "Museum of Science and Art," the only difference being that the one I saw left behind it a long trail of light during nearly the whole of its progress, and that the tail was not forked, but gradually narrowed to a single point."

VANDALISM.—The celebrated bridge of Alcantara, with the triumphal arch of Trajan, has been pulled down in order to use the stones for other purposes. This bridge, that united the two shores of the Tagus, was one of the most important architectural Roman relics in Europe. It was 670 feet long, and 28 feet wide. The triumphal arch on the bridge measured 40 feet in height.



## OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS. -AUGUST.

GROUSE-SHOOTING to the sportsman is what fox-hunting is to the Nimrod. The month of August, therefore, is looked forward to by the gunner with extreme anxiety, and grand preparations are being made for his opening campaign on the 12th in the moors of Scotland. His first duty is to provide himself with a guide who perfectly understands the nature of the locality to be visited, and the necessary requirements to be made for it, in the way of guns, dogs, ponies, ammunition, and personal appointments, for the Southerner must bear in mind when he visits the North that, like Ballic Nicol Jarvie in Rob Roy's territory, he cannot "carry the comforts of the Saut Market with him." His guns will be his primary consideration. We give it in the plural because every sportsman ought to provide himself with two double-barrelled guns in case of accidents, such as breaking a stock or fracturing a spring. His dogs will be his next care, and in my opinion two brace of good steady pointers ought to be procured, regardless of expense, for in the long run they will prove the most economical. What can compensate the gunner for an unbroken brute who will put up every brood and mutilate every bird that falls at his feet? The plan I venture to recommend is, to shoot with one brace of pointers until midday, and then take a brace of fresh ones for a couple of hours in the afternoon, working the four alternately morning and evening. Daniel—a mean authority—recommends the old English spaniel or setter as preferable to the smooth pointer, "having," as he observes, "better noses, and their feet are defended by their long hair from the ling, which, in dry weather, cuts like wire; they also are, for the most part, higher mettled, and hunt with more courage. The only objection to their general use is that they require plenty of water, and without which their speed and steadiness are frequently called in question. Upon the moors there is seldom a want of this article, and they there undoubtedly show themselves superior to the pointer." Upon the hills where a pony can travel we strongly recommend one; if undertaken otherwise, it is a constant and hard labour, for the shooter will have to climb to the summit of many an eminence, descend to the valley, ascend another mountain, as the brood take flight and sweep over the heather-covered moors. As to the habits of these birds, we have usually found them morning and evening on their feeding-grounds, after which, having satisfied themselves, they will commonly take a flight and settle down on some favourite spot, if fine, for basking; if otherwise, they will drop where overhanging banks or sheltering ling will protect them. Like all sublimity pleasures, there are drawbacks to grouse-shooting, and many are the circumstances that occur to mar the hopes of the sportsman. Fogs and rain are among those most likely to occur; the early mist, too, may obscure the sight, and later in the morning the broods may have been shot at by the poachers, or been disturbed by some romantic London tourist.

The best time for grouse-shooting is a fine sunny day from about eight till five, in August or September, and from about eleven till three at the later period of the season, as the birds are then extremely wild, and will only be tolerable during the few hours which are favoured by a warm sun. Unless the weather is very fine you will see them running and getting up 500 yards before you. In this case let one or two of the party take a wide circle, so as to head them, while the others remain behind to press them forward; and above all things you should, for killing them at this time of the year, use either No. 1 or 2 shot in the stoutest double-barrelled gun you can manage; for grouse take a harder blow than partridges, and do not fly quite so steady and regular. Early in the season we recommend No. 3 shot for both barrels, although, if the birds show any wildness, load the second barrel with No. 2. Before we conclude our remarks upon grouse-shooting, let us urge the southern sportsman to be very cautious before he engages a moor, or he will find to his cost, as a friend of mine did, that there were more keepers and gillies to provide for than birds to kill.

During this month bottom-fishing may be pursued with avidity. The summer leisure of the Londoners invites them to the haunts of the fish on the "silver Thames," and the river is studded with anglers of the patience-in-a-punt-school, some stationed in the barbel deeps, while others are moored in the gudgeon scowers. The banks will present a dapper for chub, a worm-angler for perch, and a general follower of old Izaak, who cares little what fish comes to his hook, so long as he can fill his panner. The professed angler will, at this period of the year, attend the waters early and late only, unless a lowering, gloomy day favours his views. The whipper for dace will find the prey getting shy, and the roach will look twice at the well-sunk half-fly with a maggot before he will take it. The trout season is fast waning; but that for grayling is hardly arrived at its height, either at the top with the fly, midwater with the gentle, or at the bottom by sinking and drawing. They will, however, now take the lead, and yield much sport in rivers where they abound. On the salmon rivers, those who are debarred from the noble sport of grouse-shooting may still capture this noble fish with either fly, minnow, or worm, in the rapids; while on the lochs he may be trolled for during a sailing or rowing expedition.

Pigeon-match shooting, which for many years has been out of vogue with the higher class, has again lately come into fashion. This we rather regret; for, as a matter of sport, little or nothing can be said in its favour when placed in competition with the more noble and manly recreation of the field. The partisans of this tame amusement are loud in its praise, and consider it the perfection of flying shooting; and, unquestionably, it requires a quick eye and a ready hand to follow its guidance in arresting the progress of flight in a bird so notoriously rapid in his motions; but when, in their eagerness to uphold their favourite diversion, they contend that, to become a good shot at game of all kinds, the tyro must commence with pigeon-shooting, and that, after gaining a certain degree of proficiency in that practice, success in the other varieties will invariably follow, we beg leave to dissent from such a proposition, and shall call to our aid the opinion of one of the best writers upon the subject:—"Shooting of pigeons and of game is so widely different that a person may almost always strike his bird from the box that scarcely ever makes shift to hit it when rising from the bush, unless a pointer ascertains to an inch from what spot he may expect the bird to spring. No method is so advantageous in learning to shoot well as acquiring it by practising it at game. The pigeon from the trap glides off in silence, and not a nerve is decomposed by the slightest alarm; but in the field, where the partridge or pheasant rises with all the vigour of an animal exerting his powers to preserve life and liberty, the consequent sound of their pinions in their ascent into the air, which is always attended with considerable noise, will perhaps create more of that trepidation (which, when possessed even in a trifling degree, effectually deters from steadiness in shooting) than if the shooter had never accustomed himself to fire at objects whose flight is so dissimilar. Many young sportsmen exercise their skill at swallows, swifts, and martins; but the flight of these is so irregular, and unlike that of every other bird which the sportsman pursues, that even a certainty of killing (which, by the way, a despicable, bad shot may acquire a knack of doing by seizing a particular moment when they are just upon the turn, and are for an instant stationary) does not at all forward their dexterity in bringing down any other species of game." There are other objections to this sport to which we will briefly refer. It encourages gambling and extravagance, and many a young beginner has found himself what, in the parlance of the

fast men about town, is called "pigeoned" by better and sharper, to a considerable extent, at the Old Hats or Red House, in addition to the legitimate expenses he has been put to for birds, traps, men employed on the ground, and refreshment. Above all, a manly mind feels some repugnance at the idea of confining and then liberating from that confinement hundreds of domestic birds doomed to instant and often inglorious death, for, if the pigeon escape the regular shooter, he is certain to be maimed or destroyed by the numerous irregular gunners who infest and surround the privileged ground.

The present month is most favourable for yachting, racing, and cricketing. The Cowes, Ryde, and Southampton Regattas will shortly take place, and a fleet of vessels, from the stately schooner of two hundred and eighty tons down to a diminutive ten-tonned cutter of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, may be seen flitting about the waters within the Isle of Wight. Provincial race meetings are plentiful; and a grand gathering of those who take an interest in the manly game of cricket will assemble at Canterbury for the annual fête, and a more delightful one cannot be imagined. The mornings in the cricket-field, to witness the prowess of the wandering Zingari against a chosen cloven of England; the evenings at the theatre, to see the very best amateur performances; the nights at the club, where "the feast of reason and the flow of bowl" are happily blended—unite to render a pilgrimage to Cant-wara-byrg, or the Kentish men's city, as it was called in the time of the Saxons, one of the greatest treats imaginable.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

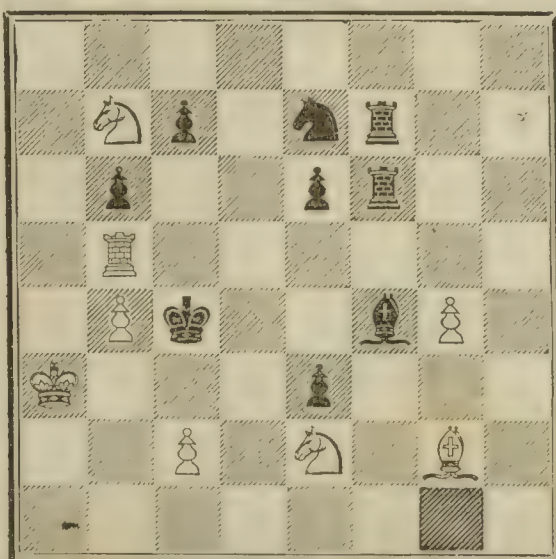
THE BIRMINGHAM CHESS MEETING.—We are requested to remind the members of the "British Chess Association" that the names and subscriptions of all who intend to compete for prizes in the tournament must be forwarded to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. Wills, of Birmingham, on or before the 6th of August.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 752.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to his 5th	P to Q 6th, or (a)	3. K takes P	K moves
2. B to R 7th	P to Kt 3rd	4. K to B 6th, dis. check, and mate.	
(a) 1. P to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	3. K to Kt 6th	P moves
	P takes B	4. P takes P—Mate.	

## PROBLEM No. 754.

By Mr. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## MATCH BETWEEN MR. MORPHY AND MR. LOWENTHAL.

GAME II.

(King's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	K B to K B 4th	15. Kt to Q 2nd	P to R 4th
(We cannot understand a player whose chief strength lies in his knowledge of the openings declining to accept the King's Gambit, or as least declining it thus. If there is one doubt more than others in which continental chess professors are well practised it is this; and, by universal assent, the defence steadily maintained is admitted to get the best of the battle.)		16. P takes Q R P	K R takes P
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	17. P to K R 4th	K Kt to K R 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	(White has now an easy game before him.)	
5. K B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt.	18. Kt to K B sq	Q Kt to Q B 4th
6. Q takes B	K Kt to K B 3rd	19. K B to Q B 2nd	Q R to Q Kt 4th
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	(The initiative of an ingenious but altogether unsound combination, whereby the Hungarian, more <i>quo</i> , loses a game he might easily have scored by plain sailing. The proper course was to play R to Q 6th.)	
8. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	20. Q B to Q B sq	P takes P
9. P to K B 5th	Q to K 2nd	21. P takes P	P to Q Kt 7th
10. P to K Kt 4th		22. B takes R	K Kt to K B 5 (ch)
(Against most players this move would have been accounted too hazardous to be ventured in a match game; but Mr. Morphy knew his opponent.)		23. K to K sq	Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)
11. K to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd	24. B takes Kt	Kt takes B (ch)
12. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd	25. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes B (dis. ch)
(Here again Black plays in a way we apprehend he would never dare to risk against an antagonist of ordinary nerve.)		26. K to Q B 2nd	Q to Q R 6th
13. Q B takes P	P takes P	(Had he played the best move left—Kt to Q B 5th—the following is a probable continuation:—	
	P to Q 4th	27. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q B 5th
		28. K R to R 2nd	R to Q sq
		29. Q to K 2nd	
		And White has no possible resource.)	
		27. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q B 2nd!
		28. Kt to Q Kt sq	
		And White resigns.	

Of the third game, a very unmeritorious affair, and, like the above, thrown away by the Hungarian at the moment when victory appeared almost certain, we have not been favoured with the moves.

GAME IV.

(King's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	previous three games. If White now take this Pawn, then follows—20. Q to K B 5th, and the attack becomes irresistible.)	
2. P to K B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. B to Q B 2nd	
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. R takes K B P	
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	(Well conceived. Whether he take or take not, Black must gain some advantage.)	
5. K B to K 2nd	B takes Kt.	21. Q takes R	K takes R
6. B takes B	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. B takes Kt	Q to K Kt sq
8. P to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	(He has apparently nothing better to do)	
9. P to Q 4th	P takes K B P	24. Q B to K B 2nd	
10. Q B takes P	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	(Threatening a deadly check at K R 4th.)	
11. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	25. Q B to K B 2nd	Kt takes K P
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	(In desperation.)	
13. Castles	P to K R 3rd	26. Q P takes Kt	Q R to K B sq
14. P to Q R 4th	P to Q B 3rd	27. Q B takes R	K to Q sq
15. Q to K 2nd	K R to K sq	28. Q to K B 2nd	R takes K P
16. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	29. P takes P	P to K 3rd
(Nothing could have been more obliging to Black than this move, which enabled him at once to advance his King's Pawn, and upon an irresistible bombardment upon the adverse King's defences.)		30. P takes B (ch)	Q takes B
17. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q 2nd	31. R to Q Kt sq	K takes P
18. K B to K R 5th	K R to K 3rd		
19. P to Q R 5th			
(Mr. Morphy's play in the present game is vastly superior to any he has exhibited in the			

\*.\* At the time of our going to press the score in this contest was as follows:—

1st game, drawn.	4th game, won by Morphy.
2nd " won by Morphy.	5th " " Löwenthal.
3rd " " "	6th " " Morphy.
Total—Morphy, 4	Löwenthal, 1
	Drawn, 1.

## EPITOME OF NEWS - FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has graciously contributed £100 to the improvements in St. Paul's for the Sunday evening services.

The Indian Press Act expired on the 13th of June, without a remark in the Legislative Council.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the garrison at Woolwich on Woolwich-common on Monday morning.

A flour-mill driven by steam power, the first of the kind established in Peru, has been opened at Payta.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 2655, of which 883 were new cases.

The Special Services on Sunday evenings at Westminster Abbey have been discontinued until further notice.

Sir John Dean Paul, whose name has been so notorious for some years past, is now a hopeless lunatic in the Pentonville Prison.

The frigate *Calliope*, 26, granted by the Lords of the Admiralty as a church-ship for mariners, was moored last week in Plymouth Sound.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that an Indian mail will be dispatched by the Australian packet which leaves Southampton on the 12th proximo.

The present Marché des Innocens, Paris, is shortly to be transformed into an ornamental square, of which the fountain now existing will serve as the centre.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week were 856,729 lb., which is a decrease of 22,498 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The harvest accounts from all parts of the country are extremely favourable. The accounts of the potato disease in Ireland have completely died out.

The annual festival of Election Saturday took place at Eton College on Saturday last, and was honoured by the attendance of a numerous and distinguished company.

Mlle. Eveillard, the heroine of Jeddah, has taken up her abode in Paris with M. Cintra, director of archives at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an old friend of her father.

The competitive examination of officers serving in the United Kingdom who are desirous of entering the Staff College will be held in London on the 23rd of August next.

Doggett's Coat and Badge race will come off on Monday week, in consequence of the 1st of August falling this year on Sunday.

Three Frenchmen have swum across the Bosphorus, from the landing-place of Stenia to the Asiatic coast, near Kandidja, a feat which took them about fifty minutes to perform.

The Duke of Malakoff went to Lord's Cricket Ground, on Monday, and was presented by the subscribers with a cricket-bat, ball, and stumps, as a memorial of his visit.

The returns from the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, show that during last week 1038 patients were relieved, of which number 122 were new cases.

The *Gazette* published on Friday week contains sailing directions for entering the harbour of Port Jackson, rendered necessary by the erection of a new lighthouse for Sydney, New South Wales.

On Saturday last her Majesty's Ministers celebrated the approaching close of the Session by the customary white-bait dinner, at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich.

The *Leeds Mercury* states that on Thursday an ear was picked from a field of oats belonging to Mr. Joshua Thornton, situate near the West-field Independent Chapel, Wake, upon which were counted 312 grains.

A gun-boat built for the Turkish Government was launched on Saturday last at Rotherhithe. She is named the *Boyana*, and is destined to proceed up the river of that name with troops for Montenegro.

A piece of Roman tessellated pavement was found last week in Fenchurch-street, about thirteen feet below the surface. It has been placed in the British Museum.

It is expected that the tunnel under Hampstead will be completed by May next year. The completion of this work is the measure of the time in which the Hampstead Junction Railway may be finished.

It is said that Naples is endeavouring to raise a loan of about a million and a half sterling. The ostensible object is the construction of roads, which are probably wanted chiefly for military purposes.

The Russian painter Tranoff, founder of the Muscovite School of Art, has just died at St. Petersburg. He devoted twenty years to his great effort, "The Preaching of John in the Wilderness."

The directors of the South-Eastern Railway have determined on improving the harbour of Folkestone, and of rendering it available for steam-packets at all times of the tide.

All the accounts from the moors in this district (says the *Stirling Journal*) represent the game as being more than usually abundant. The young broods are plentiful, and number from six to ten each.

Government have had under consideration the propriety of making some change in the law of naturalisation, which at present is in an unsatisfactory and inexplicable state.

The Corporation of the city of London having determined upon placing a marble bust of the late gallant Havelock in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, has been directed to execute it.

The Prince of Orange will attain his majority on the 4th of September next, when grand fêtes will be given at the Hague. The Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands have put off their journey to Germany until after that period.

Mr. John Clarke, the Clerk of Arraigns for the Central Criminal Court, and Clerk of the Peace for the City of London, expired early on Wednesday morning of diphtheria. A vacancy thus occurs of a situation valued at between £2000 and £3000 a year.

A St. Petersburg letter announces that a new translation of Shakespeare into Russian has been commenced, and that the first volume contains "Timon of Athens," "Julius Caesar," and "Antony and Cleopatra." The translation is stated to be a faithful one.

The Swiss Council of States, having deliberated on the remuneration to be accorded to members of the National Council for their services, has allowed 12fr. for the sitting, 15fr. per day for sitting on committees, and 1fr. 50c. per league for travelling expenses.

A couple of British gun-boats are cruising off the Northumberland coast, protecting the English fishermen engaged in the herring fishing. *Le Corse*, French war-steamer, is also looking after the French fishermen who are following the same employment.

The promoters of the intended Great Exhibition of 1861 have under consideration a proposition for placing the new Crystal Palace in which it will be held as a permanent building in Battersea Park, close to the present terminus of the West-end and Crystal Palace Railway.

Orders have been issued from the War Office that the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons were to be held ready to embark at Southampton on Saturday (to-day) for Bombay. The 11th Hussars, encamped at Aldershot, have also received orders of readiness for India.

The French Consul in Guernsey has desired that all persons about to visit Cherbourg at the time the Queen of England is there will bring their passports to be visé some days before the visit is to take place, as he expects a great pressure of business on that occasion.

The people of the city of London sent by post 32,000,000 more letters during the last ten years than all the people of the United States. Of the 950,000,000 letters posted in London, more than 490,000,000 were for circulation within the limits of that city.

The visitors last week to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3726; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4551; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 827; one students' evening, Wednesday, 93; total, 9197.

After next week the chapel of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral in which the sarcophagus is placed will be open to the public on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays free, on other days on the payment of 6d., to defray the expense of lights and attendance.

An extraordinary condemnation is recorded in the Stockholm journals. An altercation taking place between a tradesman of Gothenburg and a Lieutenant, the tradesman struck the officer several blows, and for this he was tried and condemned to be beheaded!

The first mile of roadway from Shoreditch to Stoke Newington has been kept in substantial repair by a supply of what is termed the "best of all road materials," the black porphyry stone from China, brought to England as ballast in the tea-ships; and the next half mile has been recently repaved with broken granite from Bombay.

The Queen has appointed Colonel F. H. G. Seymour to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Major-General E. W. Bouverie, resigned; and the Prince Consort has appointed Colonel the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., to be Equerry to his Royal Highness, vice Colonel Seymour.



## LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.



VALENTIA, THE LANDING-PLACE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

(Continued from page 111.)

was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted.

We now extract from the graphic description of the cruise of the *Agamemnon* by the *Times* correspondent a few details relating to the incidents which form the subject of the accompanying Engravings:—

At 4 a.m. on the 1st of June sail was shortened to close reefed fore and main topsails and reefed fore-sail—a long and tedious job, for the wind so roared and howled, and the hiss of the boiling sea was so deafening, that words of command were useless, and the men aloft, holding on with all their might to the yards as the ship rolled over and over, deaf to the water, were quite incapable of struggling with the masses of wet canvas that flapped and plumed as if men and yards and everything were going away together. The ship was almost as wet inside as out—and so things went on till eight or nine o'clock, everything getting adrift and being smashed, and every one on board jamming themselves up in corners or hanging on to beams to prevent their going adrift. At ten o'clock the *Agamemnon* was rolling and labouring fearfully, with the sky getting darker, and both wind and sea increasing every minute. At about half-past ten o'clock three or four gigantic waves were seen approaching the ship, coming heavily and slowly on through the rain, nearer and nearer, rolling on like hills of green water, with a crown of foam that seemed to double their height. The *Agamemnon* rose heavily to the crest, and then went down quickly into the deep trough of the sea, falling over as she did so, as almost to carouse completely on the port side. There was a fearful crashing as she lay over this way, for everything broke adrift, whether secured

or not, and the uproar and confusion were terrific for a minute; then back she came again on the starboard beam in the same manner, only quicker, and still deeper than before. Again there was the same noise and crashing, and the officers in the ward-room, who knew the danger of the ship,

struggled to their feet and opened the door leading to the main deck. Here for an instant, the scene almost defies description. Amid loud shouts and efforts to save themselves, a confused mass of sailors, boys, and marines, with deck-buckets, ropes, ladders, and everything that could get loose, and which

had fallen back again to the port side, were being hurled again in a mass across the ship to starboard. Dimly, and only for an instant, could this be seen, with groups of men clinging to the beams with all their might, with a mass of water, which had forced its way in through ports and decks, surging about; and then, with a tremendous crash, as the ship fell still deeper over, the coals stowed on the main-deck broke loose, and, smashing everything before them, went over among the rest to leeward. The coaldust hid everything on the main-deck in an instant, but the crashing could still be heard going on in all directions, as the lumps and sacks of coal, with stanchions, ladders, and mess tins, went leaping about the decks, pouring down the hatchways, and crashing through the glass skylights into the engine-room below. Still it was not done, and, surging again over another tremendous wave, the *Agamemnon* dropped down still more to port, and the coals on the starboard side of the lower deck gave way also, and carried everything before them. Matters now became most serious, for it was evident that two or three more such lurches and the masts would go like reeds, while half the crew might be maimed or killed below. Captain Preedy was already on the poop, with Lieutenant Gibson, and it was "Hands, wear ship!" at once; while Mr. Brown, the indefatigable chief engineer, was ordered to get up steam immediately. The crew gained the deck with difficulty, though not till after a lapse of some minutes, for all the ladders had been broken away and the men were grimed with coaldust, and many bore still more serious marks upon their faces of how they had been knocked about below. . . . The *Niagara* bore down as if to render assistance. She had



VALENTIA, FROM THE NORTH.



VALENTIA: CATAMARAN FOR UNDER-RUNNING THE SHORE-END OF THE CABLE.





Shorthorns, Class IV. : Mr. R. Booth's First Prize (£20) Cow.  
 Sheep, Class I. : Mr. Rigden's First Prize, (£20) Southdown Shearling Ram.

Devons, Class I. : Mr. S. Umbers's  
 First Prize (£30) Bull.

Herefords, Class I. : Mr. Price's First Prize (£30) Bull.  
 Pigs, Class I. : Mr. J. Harrison's First Prize (£10) Boar.

Shorthorns, Class V. : Mr. Douglas's First Prize (£15) Heifer.  
 Shorthorns, Class I. : Lord Feversham's First Prize Bull.

Horses, Class I. : The Duke of Marlborough's  
 First Prize (£30) Drayhorse.

PRIZE ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CHESTER. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

We know from tradition that the signing of Magna Charta was an august ceremonial, the stern barbaric pomp of which needs no painter to realise, as every imaginative man can easily present to his mind's eye the grouping of such a picture. No doubt the concluding act of the passing of the Bill of Rights was conducted with Parliamentary solemnity; and the giving of the Royal assent to the Reform Bill was, we are told, notwithstanding the grotesqueness which is inseparable from the form of a Royal Commission in the House of Peers, striking and imposing, owing to the circumstance of the entire emptiness of the seats on the Opposition side of the House. The next greatest political and legislative change of modern times—the formal admission of a Jew to Parliament—was as nearly as possible being carried out in a House of forty members. Although the measure which is curtly called the Jew Bill received the Royal assent on Friday last, no particular intimation of the intention of Baron Rothschild to present himself for the purpose of taking the oaths and his seat was promulgated, so that even his watchful opponents, Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, were not aware of it, and were within an ace of being too late to enter their last protest against what they call the unchristianising of the Legislature. Even Mr. Disraeli, whose countenance wore all day a singular expression, which was evidently the result of inward satisfaction, did not come in until the affair had begun. Lord Palmerston was not there at all; and Sir Cornwall Lewis, who might have been expected to be desirous of witnessing such a ceremony, was not present either. The House was to meet at twelve o'clock, and at a quarter before that hour the lobby was empty; no stir or expectation was apparent; and, but for the fact that Baron Rothschild was seen to walk slowly from the library towards the door of the House just before the Speaker made his entrée, no one could have supposed that so important—and in its principle, and perhaps in its consequences, so remarkable—a circumstance was about to occur. Within the House scarcely a member was to be seen before prayers. Mr. Thomas Duncombe was, however, present early, as might have been expected, as probably he is the man who has done the most to settle the Jewish question, by his two propositions to seat Baron Rothschild by resolution, and to put him on the Committee appointed to confer with the Lords on their amendments to the Oaths Bill. This last was the final feather that broke the camel's back; and Lord Derby laid no little stress on it in giving his reasons for yielding to the pressure of the Commons on this subject. On the other side, Mr. Warren was also early in his place, his usual swelling port and portentous air of grandeur toned down into a pensive mournfulness, which—as he had on the previous Wednesday, in the strongest language, declared that he would not open his mouth on this question again—was supposed to constitute his last silent protest against the outrage on his moral and political conscience which was about to be perpetrated. But at lawyers' oaths Jove laughs, as was proved in the sequel. So few other gentlemen were then present that it was supposed there would be a delay in making the House; but the telegraph was probably set to work, for members came hurrying and breathless in; the Speaker got into the chair, and, by the time he issued his summons to Baron Rothschild (who had taken the seat under the gallery usually occupied by members about to be sworn) to come to the table, there were about a hundred legislators present. As the new member—new in the sense of being where he was—walked slowly, and with a slight appearance of lameness, up the floor, there was a cheer from the Liberal side; but, truth to say, it was neither very loud nor very general, and it died away before the short space was traversed by the person it was meant to greet, and he had reached that goal for which he has served an apprenticeship, to which that of Jacob may be taken as an appropriate parallel. And here the faithfulness of the member for Midhurst was impatiently displayed, for he wanted to protest before anything had been done, and was obliged to be restrained by the Speaker's sternest tones. A whispering conversation with Sir Denis Le Marchant over, and almost in the open yellow box which contains the Testaments (Old and New, now), and the cardboards on which the forms of oaths are pasted, ended in that functionary's statement to the Chair of the scruples of the candidate for the honour of membership; and once more, and for the last time, Baron Rothschild was ejected from that part of the House which he would, perhaps, designate the "sanctum sanctorum."

In the discussion which ensued, and which has been stenographically chronicled in all the journals, it was remarkable that there was a solemnity, a sort of under-the-breath way of speaking, on the side of all those who addressed the House—a palpable nervousness about every one who took part in the business. Lord John Russell especially was remarkably subdued, and his hand trembled when he gave in the paper on which his resolutions were written. The only person who seemed to be unimpressed by the occasion, and who flitted here and there in his usual restless manner, was Lord Henry Lennox, who hovered about the seat under the gallery to which Baron Rothschild retired during the short debate which ensued, and who, at last, took courage to shake hands with him in the midst of the protestings of his opponents. As his Lordship is aide-de-camp to Mr. Disraeli, that grasp of the hand may be supposed to have been vicariously offered, and was to be appreciated accordingly. At this time the members on each side of the House were as nearly equal as possible; and, although it was evident that there was a general feeling that there should be little or no speaking, yet it was found almost necessary to debate a little in order to get up the supporters of the neophyte. At length the thing seemed to have been made safe, and the division was called. Scarcely a member came in after the bell rang—all that could be mustered for the occasion were present. As the House broke into those disordered groups which precede the passing into the division lobbies, it was curious to see Mr. Disraeli part from the bulk of his colleagues, each taking a different way. He was at first alone, but suddenly Sir Fitzroy Kelly was seen to follow him into the lobby appropriated to the Ayes, and, with the exception of Lord Henry Lennox (of course), no other member of the Ministry gave that final vote which admitted the Jew to Parliament; for Lord Stanley and Sir John Pakington were not present. Small as was the number of members that divided, it was so far satisfactory to the supporters of the resolution that the majority was nearly two to one. Again a spasmodic cheer was uttered, and a third time when, with somewhat more than usual ceremony, the large doors of the House leading into the lobby were thrown open, and thence Baron Rothschild, marshalled by his introducers, strode slowly on towards the consummation of the great principle which he has so persistently and, be it said, so temperately and judiciously contested. It is a great question whether an agitating and recalcitrant member of the Jewish persuasion would have succeeded as soon as he has. The faint tinge of colour that came over the pallid cheek of Mr. Disraeli as he grasped the hand of the first Judaic member of Parliament, and the momentary gleam of his eye, indicated a sense of this triumph of race; and perhaps at that moment there

may have been a deeper feeling still in his heart—one of regret that he was not leading the House of Commons without having been compelled to utter those hitherto cabalistic words, "on the true faith of a Christian." Perhaps, too, this sense of the triumph of race was to be traced in the elaborate compliments which Mr. Bernal Osborne, in a subsequent part of the day, took occasion to pay Mr. Disraeli, a tribute from the Radical to the Tory who had revolutionised the estates of the realm in the person of a Jew, and so created at least one point of community of feeling between them. The at-last member for London remained for some time in the House, evidently nervously impressed with the eventful nature of the scene in which he had acted so prominent a part, for from time to time he leaned his elbows on his knees and covered his face with his hands, and when he sat up he was restless, and his eye wandered fitfully about the House; and he was scarcely reassured even after he had placed the last seal on his patent of membership by voting in two divisions. It only, perhaps, remains to say that it was curious to note that the richest man in Europe was not called on to give in a property qualification to entitle him to his seat (Baron Rothschild's statement of his property qualification would have been a remarkable document), and that the whole ceremonial occupied just thirty-five minutes.

Apart from this main incident there is little to dilate upon in the proceedings of Parliament during the past week. What has most struck one in looking at the doings of the Legislature is the extraordinary—nay, the marvellous—persistence in debate and attendance in a particular set of members. If any one would take the trouble to examine the reports, he would find that all the galvanised speech-making which has been going on of late is not the product of relays of legislators, but that of the same men in the same places night after night plattitudinising, rising up fifty times when the House is in Committee, and seizing every other legitimate opportunity of inflicting on their enforced hearers that terrible monotone which characterises the speaking of the great mass of these untirable devotees to their country's business. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill has afforded much opportunity for the display of this kind of boredom; for a good deal of the tactics of its opponents was embraced in the attempt to defeat the measure by talking against time. This mode of proceeding was vigorously met by the Ministerialists, who are great in all the art which is comprised in the significant phrase "Cheers;" and it may be mentioned that on one occasion, when it was desired to put down a particularly obnoxious speaker against time, some of the extinct noises of the ancient House of Commons were revived. There was one honourable member on the Tory side who got into an obscure corner favourable to his operations, and who groaned in such a variety of tones, and so pertinaciously at every pause made by the member who was excruciating the House, that he brought down peals of laughter; and we are not sure that we did not hear once or twice one of those crows, those cock-a-doodle-do shouts, which tradition tells us were not at all infrequent in the unreformed and aristocratic House of Commons.

## THE WAVE-SCREEN.\*

A RECENTLY-PUBLISHED Parliamentary paper, prepared for the information of the Board of Trade, shows that the number of vessels annually wrecked or injured on the coasts of the United Kingdom varies from 1100 to 1200, measuring 220,000 tons, and navigated by 10,000 seamen. Of this total, during last year, 890 were British and 213 Foreign. Among the former were 474 coasters. Of British steamers only 35 suffered. The ratio of destruction is by far the most fearful on the eastern shores, which, in these statistics, are understood to run from Dungeness to Pentland Frith, the proportion there being 600 out of a total of 1143. These facts are sufficient to point out the duty of Government in forming harbours of refuge along our dangerous coasts for the preservation of life and property, and, as their construction forms one of the most difficult problems in nautical engineering, the scientific world will hail the appearance of Mr. Calver's book with satisfaction, and we can assure non-professional readers that it is as amusing as instructive. Technical terms could not be avoided, but their special meaning is clearly explained, and the whole subject is made as intelligible to the ordinary student as to the mathematician.

The Wave-Screen is a novelty, and therefore its merits and demerits ought to be carefully weighed, but it ought not to be approached in a spirit of prejudice. Inventions are one of the characteristics of an age of progress, which enable us to advance from a lower to a higher scale of civilisation, and it must be borne in mind that what is now *old* was once *new*. We have much yet to learn and practise in the art of fair play, but it is to be hoped that we are more liberal and enlightened than our forefathers. History has made us ashamed of the treatment experienced by Harvey and Jenner, Winsor and Stephenson; and Mr. Calver may dismiss the apprehension he appears to entertain of being ridiculed for proposing to "restrain the sea, by putting, as it were, a *paling* across it." However, should he encounter any such obloquy, he may well despise it, for he has not reasoned on hypotheses, but on the immutable laws of nature, illustrated by observed facts. Before describing the Wave-Screen and its effects, he has entered scientifically into the phenomena of waves and the powers which they exert, explained the present mode of constructing breakwaters under the three divisions of the long slope, the upright wall, and the floating, and pointed out the defects of construction and projection in refuge harbours now in existence, and the evils of silting or filling up of their interiors. To these topics we shall briefly advert in the order in which they have been mentioned.

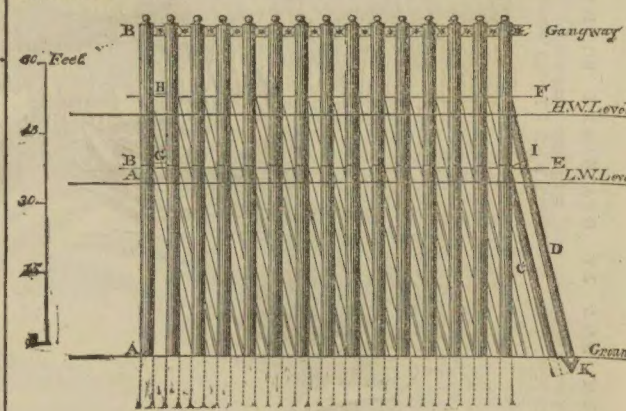
In forming a barrier against the incursions of the sea advancing upon a coast, the nature of the wave must be determined. In deep water, Mr. Calver describes it as an undulation, possessing no horizontal percussive force. It is a purely vertical movement, consisting of risings and fallings, the water remaining stationary, the successive undulations giving to the surface of the sea an apparently progressive motion. "An apt illustration may be supplied by putting a round ruler under a cloth, and rolling it across the table; the form of the cloth, as it accommodates itself to the passage of the ruler, representing the undulation, while the cloth itself takes the place of the water." But the case is very different in shallow water, where the wave becomes one of translation, and exerts percussive force as a breaker. The height of waves, from the hollow to the crest, in mid ocean, is reported as very various by different observers who have measured them. Dr. Scoresby computed the highest at forty-three feet, and was certain that many attained to an altitude of thirty. Mr. Calver quotes another authority, not named, who measured waves at the Island of Ascension, calculating them at forty-five feet, and also declared that they attained an elevation of from sixty to seventy feet in the neighbouring open sea. On the contrary, a highly competent witness, examined before the Committee on Shipwrecks in 1843, gave as the result of his experience that, during heavy gales in the Atlantic, their extreme height does not exceed nineteen feet. In south-easterly gales, at the mouth of a harbour on the German Ocean, where the expanse of sea in front is 600 miles, the altitude of the wave has been observed at thirteen feet and a half; with a north-easterly gale it would have been higher. On the shores of Languedoc, in the Mediterranean, the elevation has been computed at fourteen feet ten inches; and there also the expanse in front is 600 miles. Mr. Calver is of opinion that "in estimating the probable height of a deep-water wave on the eastern coast of England, where the breadth of the sea in front is about 300 miles, we may safely assume that fifteen feet for the maximum height of a wave will be rather over the mark than under it." These facts, of course, bear upon the structure of the screen.

Another important problem to be solved in forming a refuge harbour is, at what depth the influence of waves is felt in tempestuous weather? One of the tests is a change in the colour of the water, caused by breaking up the bed of the sea: this has been observed when the waves are 6 to 8 feet, in a depth of 7 or 8 fathoms. The late Professor Edward Forbes observed that a large shell not known to live at a less depth than 7 fathoms was thrown up by heavy gales on the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. At greater

\* On the Construction and Principle of a Wave-Screen, Designed for the Formation of Harbours of Refuge. By Edward Killick Calver, R.N., Admiralty Surveyor. London: John Weale.

depths there is no disturbance. Major-General Pasley, in writing to Sir Byam Martin on December 1, 1845, stated that "it was found by the divers employed in removing the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead that the action of the waves was nearly entirely superficial. They could work as effectively in the heaviest sea as in a calm, and they were often most successful in strong gales of wind." Another interesting fact is that the crests of deep-water waves are harmless when falling on a properly-constructed breakwater. Even the nets of fishermen cut them off; and, when a raft is formed of the spars of a boat, the crews have been saved, the boat running under their lee in smooth water. It is known that oil stills the waves in a storm, of which many instances are given; and these cases show that the force of wave crests is easily subdued. In shallow water, however, the percussive strength of the breaker is immense. Stones of a quarter of a ton have been torn from landing-slips, and even some of an entire ton; while Mr. T. Stevenson says "he knows from the testimony of an eyewitness that blocks of stone of six tons weight have been quarried, or broken out of their beds *in situ*, on the top of the Bound Skerrey of Whalesey, in Zetland, which is elevated 70 feet above the level of high-water spring tides." At Plymouth, such is the force of the breakers that stones of ten and even fifteen feet have been taken from below low water and carried over the top of the breakwater. But the percussive force of breakers is known greatly to depend on locality; and the engineer has discovered that their fury may be resisted by barriers of a cylindrical form, as in the case of the Sunderland beacons.

The second section of the work treats of the various forms in which breakwaters are erected, pointing out their several defects proved by experience at several harbours; while the third section explains the process of silting, or of the deposition of detrital matter with which sea-water near to a coast is always more or less charged. In these deposits of mud and sand there is a constant tendency to accumulation, especially in closed harbours, entailing a constant charge for dredging and sluicing to keep a free channel; and even these operations are sometimes insufficient to preserve the interior basins from being filled up and choked with shingle and other detritus, of which the Cinque Ports are melancholy proofs. Having thus prepared the way for the presentation of the new theory, Mr. Calver proceeds to show how the Wave-Screen would overcome the various difficulties which nautical engineering has hitherto had to encounter:—



THE WAVE-SCREEN.

"The structure depicted above, and named a Wave-Screen, from the nature of the work to be done by it, is arranged for a low-water depth of 36 feet, a tidal rise of 15 feet, and a wave of 15 feet. It consists of nine principal parts, viz.:—A A and B B, lower and upper courses; C and D, lower and upper stays; E and F, lower and upper ties; G and H, lower and upper link-bars; and I, the stay-chain. The foot of each stay is furnished with a heavy shoe, as K in diagram (fitted so as to be perpendicular to the plane of the ground), to be buried beneath the surface by the action of the tidal current, while the ties are fitted with movable flanges to secure the various sections of the screen in their places, and to provide against irregularities of distance."

Such is the mechanical construction of the screen. The materials would be pine, scupper-nailed, which resists the ravages of the sea-worm, or the lower course might be formed of wrought-iron cylinders, and the upper course of cast-iron cylinders. The cost is thus computed by Mr. Calver:—"With intervals between the sections (of the screen) equal to the diameter of the cylinders, £200,000 per sea mile; with three-quarter intervals, £225,000 per mile; and with half intervals, £250,000; and under common circumstances it would occupy two years to construct a Wave-Screen a mile long, and to form a harbour of refuge." It must be observed that a refuge harbour is only designed to shelter from tempest, not to afford that repose which is obtained in a dock constructed for trading purposes. The screen would project in front of the harbour, the tide would run through its openings, the crests of the advancing waves would be broken by the conflict of their component particles as they passed through the screen, and they could not form again. Thus one great evil would be prevented; for it is the sudden jerk brought to bear on the chain, caused by the bursting of the crest of waves, which forces vessels to part from their anchors. Ships would enter through both ends of the screen, ride safely behind it, and quit with facility. The plan might be used along the whole frontage of the eastern coast, where, as we have shown, shipwreck is so frequent; and the screen possesses this inestimable advantage, that ships might run behind it without touching brace or sheet, and at once pass into smooth water. Such are the main features of this invention, which enables harbours of refuge to be quickly constructed at a cheaper cost than any other form of breakwater, ensures durability, prevents silting, and affords perfect security to the mariner. Mr. Calver courts a searching but unprejudiced examination of his proposal, and we believe it will stand the test of a competent criticism.

## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE last Number of this Journal contained a general account, by our own Correspondent, of the late meeting of this society at Chester. On an accompanying page we give portraits of the animals which obtained the principal prizes in their respective classes; and we now subjoin a few particulars of the closing ceremonials, on Friday week, of this most important and interesting meeting.

The dinner took place at four o'clock, in the Music Hall, at which about five hundred persons were present—Lord Berners, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the chair.

Among the guests were his Excellency the Duke de Malakoff, the French Ambassador; the Count de Platen, the Swedish Ambassador; the Marquis of Westminster, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Earl of Powis, Lord De Tabley, Lord Londesborough, Col. the Hon. Nelson Hood, Earl Grosvenor, Sir John D. B. Johnstone, M.P., Sir P. G. Egerton, M.P., Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P. (who, in the absence of the Duke of Marlborough, acted as Vice-President), the Count de Weale, Professor Wilson, Sir S. Glynn, Colonel the Hon. D. Pennant, M.P., Sir C. Morgan, Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., E. G. Salisbury, M.P., Lord Portman, Lord Hill, &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, including "The foreign visitors," responded to by the Duke of Malakoff, the French Ambassador; and Count Platen, the Swedish Ambassador; the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Agricultural Society of England," was proposed by Mr. Gladstone in an eloquent speech, and was warmly received.

Lord Portman then proposed "The health of Lord Berners," the President of the Society.

His Lordship having returned thanks, the meeting was subsequently addressed by Sir W. W. Wynn, the Earl of Powis, M. de Trehonnais, Mr. W. Titherington, Mr. J. Fowler, jun., Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, Mr. Shackell, and Lord Delamere.

The usual meeting of the council took place at ten in the morning, and every person present expressed satisfaction at the general arrangement and result of the show.



**THE NEW PARIS SEASIDE DRESS.**  
The material is quite new; it is of a cream-colour, and remarkably light in weight; as glossy as silk, and not liable to crease; made up in Paris ready for wear, with the long Jacket for in or out door wear.  
To insure perfect fit, size of waist, round the shoulders, and length of skirt is required, which measurement will be forwarded to Paris, and returned made in seven days.  
Price 25s. 9d.  
The French Lawn Dresses, made up with Jacket complete, Price Half-a-Guinea.  
**FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**PERFECT LADY'S DRESS**  
At a singular low price, a simple check; the material is Cashmere, with rich, deep blue side trimming on French Blue, Nut Brown, Black, Violet, French Grey, and the New Green; edged with Velvet. The skirt is made and lined throughout. Price 18s. 9d.  
A drawing sent post-free.  
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**OUR NEW MUSLIN DRESS and SCARF.**  
Price 16s. 9d., ready for wear.  
It is exclusively our own, and has met with such success that seven miserable imitations only have already appeared.  
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**READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES,**  
4s. 9d., elegant designs, Plain, flounced, and double skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast.  
A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday.  
Another large lot of very superior goods made up with Jacket complete, 9s. 9d.; usually sold at a guinea before made.  
**FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS.—The**  
Patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. The variety of Flounced Muslins is excellent.  
**MOURNING MUSLINS.**  
The best Selection in the Kingdom.  
An excellent Variety made up.  
**MUSLINS OF THE PAST SEASON.**  
Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free.  
**NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d.**  
A very pretty variety.  
**FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**THE NEW FRENCH MANTLES.—The**  
Mantles exclusively worn by the Ladies of the French Court are the Mantel, the Duchesse de Montpensier, the Geraldine, the Maintenon, the Violette, the Goutte de Morny, the Lyonnaise, and the Florentine.  
A drawing sent post-free.  
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**EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—**  
**LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,** with Christian Names embroidered by the Name of Paw, with the new dainty needle. Price 1s. 6d., by post, 13 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post, 6s. 3d.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES.**  
Our New Patterns are exceedingly choice, and are not to be had elsewhere; they are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely to be seen. Patterns post-free.  
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. The price, made up, is 12s. 9d.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**SEASIDE DRESSES.**  
BRAIDED INDIA LAWN.  
The most genteel dress at a low price ever produced.  
Price 7s. 9d.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.—**  
The prettiest white Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.  
The usual shapes, from 5s. 6d.  
A drawing sent post-free.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**  
Post-office orders payable to James Read, Oxford-street.

**WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS.**  
The largest variety of shapes in the kingdom.  
Our new shape just from Paris—it adds much to the gracefulness of the figure—price 5s. 9d.  
Some very beautiful goods at 10s. 9d.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**INDIA LAWN JACKETS.**  
A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful.  
Price 4s. 9d.  
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**THE BLACK LACE JACKET.**  
Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.  
A drawing sent post-free.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,**  
a very pretty Shape, just from Paris.  
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. A drawing sent post-free.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES.**  
A large lot, very much under price. Some very elaborate designs.  
**WHITE MUSLIN SCARFS.**  
With the same cases a large quantity of White Scarfs, with ribbon bow behind. Price 4s. 11d., and best quality 5s. 9d.  
**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.**

**GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.—**  
**LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,**  
No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris,  
have just exposed for Sale their Novelties for the Season, comprising Silk Skirts, Lace, Indian and French Cashmires, Printed and Pique Muslins, Fancy Stuffs of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Bournes, &c.  
The successive aggrandissemens of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouses at the present day comprise upwards of thirty thousand square yards, having four great courtyards. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cashmires, is marked in plain figures.  
La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Cashmere, Alençon, and Chantilly, for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cashmires, and Lace; but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

**THE SEASON BEING FAR ADVANCED,**  
we are now clearing out the whole of our extensive and valuable STOCK of RICH and ELEGANT SILKS, at nearly half value (previous to annual stock-taking), comprising a most varied ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES.  
500 Foreign Silk Robes, for Two and Three Flounces, and Robes à Quatre, new selling at 38s. 6d., 55s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. in 35 guineas.  
Elegant and Useful Striped, Checked, Brocade, and Glacé Silks, marked down to 18s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
Patterns for inspection postage-free.  
Address—BEECH and BERRALL, Silkmercers, &c., &c., The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

**MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN**  
OUTFITS—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years.  
11, Wigmore-street, W.

**ELEGANT FRENCH MUSLINS.—New Pat-**  
terns for this Month.—20,000 pieces of ORGANDI and FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress of 8 yards or any length at 44s. 9d. They are beautiful goods, fast colours and cannot be replaced at 1s. a yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant and Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

**JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,**  
Price 1s. 6d. per pair.  
In every Size and Colour, for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!  
and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.  
N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

**SHIRTS—NON-REGISTERED**  
E. LODGE and CO., 15 and 16, STRAND.  
SIX for 50s., 33s., 35s., and 42s.  
Combining perfection of fit and quality

**IMPORTANT to LADIES** requiring ready-made LINES of first-rate material and sewing, at most moderate prices. Books of Prices, &c., free by post, by addressing Ladies Department.—WHITEHEAD and SON, Outfitters, 166, Strand, N.B. Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.

**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE,**  
No. 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.  
An Establishment expressly for articles of Ladies' Dress, for the convenience of country residents in being enabled to transmit their orders, with the full confidence that they will be completed according to their selection.  
**WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager,** to whom all Post-office orders are to be made payable on the Holborn Branch.

**THE NEW MUSLIN DRESS, with SCARF.**  
This ladylike Dress is made up with two or three Flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket.  
The Scarf is trimmed with French ribbon streamers, and the material is a peculiarly printed Muslin, which is fast in colour. Price 16s. 6d.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, High Holborn.**

**FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS.—**  
Pretty patterns, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate artists, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 10s. 6d.  
For Mourning the same price.  
Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist and length of skirt, to ensure a perfect fit for all dresses.  
Drawings and Patterns sent free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**LADIES' MORNING DRESS,**  
in Plain Double Skirt, and Flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket. Price 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use, in either plain or printed Cambrics.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGES.—Several**  
Cases have just been received from our Paris Agent. No. 1, 12s. 10d.; No. 2, 13s. 9d.; No. 3, very superb goods, 25s. 6d. 18 yards.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**DRESSES for the SEASIDE and TOURIST,**  
of French Lawn, or the new Indian Glacé, with Loose Jackets, in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered.  
Price 15s. 6d. and 21s.  
In India Glacé, 18s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.  
Braided Lawn Dresses, 9s. 6d. and 12s. 9d.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED**  
DRESS, with Scarf. This very fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined, and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice. Price 12s. 9d.  
Can be had also with the Jacket richly trimmed with velvet to correspond. Price for the dress complete, 16s. 6d.  
If with Scarf, prettily trimmed with ribbon streamers and velvet to match the skirt, 4s. extra.  
A drawing sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**THE NEW PARIS MANTLE, in rich Black**  
and Coloured Glacé, elaborately trimmed with Fringe or Lace, price 21s. and 25s. 6d.  
**THE NEW FRENCH GLACE SCARF, 10s. 9d. to 21s.**  
White French Muslin Scarf, 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d.  
**THE SCARBORO' HOODED CLOAK,** for the seaside, 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d., in Waterproof Tweed, and the New Indian Glacé.  
Drawings sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**OUR NEW SELF-EXPANDING JACKET,**  
which is extremely ladylike, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d. and 8s. 6d.  
Buff and Coloured ditto, 8s. 6d.  
Our new shape Holland Jacket, 4s. 9d.  
White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d.  
French Muslin Jackets, 8s. 6d.  
Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d. and 12s. 9d.  
Black Lace Mantillas, an elegant selection from 12s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.  
Drawings sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,**  
Embroidered with their Christian Names.  
Price, by post 13 stamps; the half dozen, 6s. 3d., in Colours, 20 stamps.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**MOHAIR FLOUNCED ROBES,**  
Woven Texture, rich Chintz Flounces, beautiful quality, for One Guinea. They were Two Guineas. Patterns free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**FAMILY MOURNING.—The best Makes of**  
Paramattas, Cashmires, Barèges, Balzamines, Alpaca, Coubour, and Princetta Cloths; Mourning Silk and best Patent Crapes, Mourning Mantles, Mourning Muslins and Cambrics, Crapes, Collars, Sleeves, &c., &c. Patterns, with Prices, sent post-free.  
**THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.**

**HODGE and LOWMAN** beg to call the particular attention of their Patrons and the Public, before leaving town, to the remaining portion of the Summer Stock of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Barège and Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., &c., having made a very great reduction in the price of the same. N.B. A great variety of Seaside Mantles, from 7s. 6d.—ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 255, 260, 262, Regent-street

**ANNUAL SALE, REGENT HOUSE, 238,**  
240, 242, Regent-street.—ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to inform their friends that their Annual Sale will commence on MONDAY, 26th. As it is their intention to reduce more particularly that portion of the summer and fancy stock which is likely to be depreciated by date or fashion to such prices as must command a ready sale, they solicit an early inspection. Persons proceeding to India, or having commissions from friends, will find this a very desirable opportunity, as everything requisite for a journey or residence there may be found in the present stock.

**LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.**  
Established in 1778.  
**BABIES' BASSINETS,**  
Trimmed and Furnished,  
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.  
**BABIES' BASKETS**  
Trimmed and Furnished, do the same.  
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.  
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of  
**COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,**  
which are sent home free of carriage, throughout the kingdom free of carriage.  
**UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES,**  
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

**LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT,**  
Established in 1778.  
**LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS**  
sent home free of carriage.  
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.  
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.**  
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.  
53, Baker-street.  
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,**  
Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.  
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**MARRIAGE OUTFITS.**  
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.  
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.  
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.  
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS.**  
Chamois Leather, with black feet.  
53, Baker-street.  
W. G. TAYLOR.

**LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE**  
GIRLS, 4½ Guineas.  
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas.  
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

**LADIES are invited to inspect the Stock of**  
WATERPROOF CLOAKS and JACKETS, suitable for travelling and seaside wear, at FRANK LAUGHTON'S, 7, Devonshire-terrace, Notting-hill, W.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED**  
CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free. J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

**BALZARINE MUSLINS, printed for the**  
present Warm Weather, just bought at less than half price. The colours are beautiful, and perfectly fast. Price 6s. 11½d. the dress. They cost the manufacturers 15s. Patterns free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant, 52, Oxford-street.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY**  
MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street,  
Mourning Mantles from 1 to 5 Guineas; Mourning Bonnets from 10s. 6d. to 2 Guineas; Mourning Skirts from 1 to 10 Guineas.

**BLACK SILKS of Superior Make.** The wear guaranteed. Capital quantities at 30s., 35s., 42s., 45s., 50s., and 60s., to the richest goods. Patterns of all the New Makes free at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

**GRAPE BALZARINE, in black, the lightest**  
and strongest material made, universally admired, and much recommended for seaside wear, the colour being perfectly fast. Patterns free at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

**BLACK BAREGE, that will not split, so**  
much to be desired, quite new makes, and not more expensive than the ordinary kind. Patterns free at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

**NEW HALF-MOURNING FABRICS, in a**  
great variety of New Patterns. Clearing out at HALF PRICE, great bargains, suitable for seaside wear. Patterns free.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

**FAMILY MOURNING, at moderate charges.**  
Skirts trimmed deeply with crape, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice.  
Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**CHEAP SILKS.—PETER ROBINSON'S**  
ANNUAL SALE of Spring and Summer Silks at Reduced Prices has now commenced.  
Checked, Striped, and Plaid Silks,  
at 1 guinea the Full Dress.  
Extra rich Checked and Plaid Silks,  
at 2½ 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
Fancy Silks in great variety, at 2½ 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
Several Cheap Lots of Flounced Silk Robes.

List of Fancy Silks, at 2½ 5s. 6d. the Full Dress:—The new Gros d'Arrière, Jaspers, Foulard, Piccolomini Bar, Broché, Plaid, Bayadère Bar, Berlin Stripes, and Plaids, &c.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
Address, PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

**INDIA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS**  
beg to announce the arrival of several Cases of first-class INDIA CASHMERE, of magnificent design and quality. These Shawls have been received by Messrs. F. and R. direct from Cashmere, and are well worthy the notice of the connoisseur. Their extensive purchases at the late great India Sale are now cleared and ready for inspection.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street. India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

**LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS, of Scotch Wa-**  
terproof Tweed, in all the heathers and plain colours, for travelling and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks. Patterns free.—By appointment to the Queen. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 137, Regent-street (four doors from Vigo-street).

**SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped and Checked**  
Silks, at 2½ 5s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Items sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 45s.

**NEW WATERPROOF SEASIDE CLOAKS,**  
Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence.—SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho.

**DRESS TRIMMINGS.**  
STRINGER and BIRD,  
68, Newgate-street,  
(late with Hutton and Co.),  
have on hand a well-assorted Stock of Fringes, Velvets, and Fancy Trimmings, suitable for the present season.  
Fancy Gilt, Pearl, Moss, and Stone Buttons, in great variety.  
Furniture Trimmings of every description.  
Special attention to orders by post.  
Patterns sent free.  
Short lengths of Fringes made to order.  
A liberal reduction to the trade.

**SHOOTING, LOUNGING, or TRAVEL-**  
LING.—GARMENTS adapted for the above purposes may be viewed in great variety, each being suitable for what is required, and very moderate in cost.—H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Falcot Patentees, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; and 22, Cornhill.

**LADIES' FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS,**  
at MODERATE PRICES.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots, Military, heels, 14s. 6d. Illustrated priced Catalogues sent post-free.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

**FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG,**  
The best portable Dressing-case ever invented.  
188, Strand.

**FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES,**  
188, Strand.  
Catalogues post-free.

**MECHI'S DRESSING CASES and**  
TRAVELLING BAGS—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leaden street, London. Bronzes, vases, pearl and ivory work, mediæval manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes and work tables, inkstands, fans; the largest stock in England of paper-matched elegancies, writing desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle background, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant utility. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor-strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mechi's establishments have been so long famed.

**ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**  
of Patent Portmanteaux, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by post, for two stamps.  
J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22, Strand, W. C.

**PESTACHIO NUT TOILET POWDER**  
Imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also increases the pleasantness of too copious perspiration. 2s. 6d. a box, made only by PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, Wholesale Perfumers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

**GREY HAIR Restored to its Natural Colour,**  
Neuralgia Cured by the Patent Magnetic Combs, Hair and Flesh Brushes. Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," by post for four stamps.—F. HERRING, 32, Basinghall-street. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters**  
Patent.—A new and original invention of chemically-prepared WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided, and no springs, wires, or indentations are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a perfect fit secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, London, and 14, Gay-street, Bath.

**TO LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE**  
SHIELDS for taking away all pain whilst nursing; preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196 Oxford-street. 4s. 6d., or by post, 9d. extra.

**INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—**  
From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

**WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for**  
AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

**WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr.**  
and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are giving the highest prices for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, satin and velvet dresses, regiments, uniforms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, any time or distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country the utmost value remitted in cash. Established 1801.

**WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMEN**  
LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Books, Miscellaneous Properties, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing Mr. or Mrs. J. HUTCHINSON, 17, Dean-street, High Holborn, W.C.; or parcels being sent, the utmost value immediately remitted by Post-office order.

**MAGNIFICENT BRUSSELS CARPETS,**  
2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.  
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road

**J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED**  
CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world.  
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

**BEDSTEADS in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted**  
with Furniture and Bedding complete. The largest assortment in the world.  
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**HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED**  
CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 166, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**CITY of WEST.—Note the Difference.—P.**  
and S. BEYFUS'S FURNITURE, PLATE-GLASS and BEDDING WAREHOUSES, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, Finsbury-terrace, City-road, from their extensive wholesale and export trade are enabled to give retail purchasers an immense advantage in prices, and offer their unrivalled Drawing-room Suites—rosewood or walnut—for £10; also their 25s. richly-gilt British Plate Chimney-glass size 5 feet by 4 feet. Goods warranted, and exchanged if not approved. Illustrated books of prices and estimates sent, post-free. N.B. Goods delivered free within 10 miles of London.

**HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-**  
STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates: handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree wood, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers 166 Tottenham-court-road W.

**THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS**  
in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has Four Large Rooms devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bedhangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s. Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent slacking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £1 13s. 6d. to £20.  
Illustrated Catalogues sent (postpaid) free.  
39, Oxford-street; 7, 1, 14, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London. Established 1820.

**THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of**  
TRELOR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, and brass bases. Price 21s., including a Coconut Fibre Mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.  
Thomas Trelor, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

**PONY BASKET CARRIAGES.—These**  
fashionable little carriages, hung low on two wheels, and found so useful in the country, made from 10 guineas and 12 guineas each. "The Queen's Pattern" always on view at the Crystal Palace.  
STARKEY, Coachmaker, Nottingham.

**NEW OUT-DOOR GAME—CROQUET.—A**  
capital game for the Lawn or Grassplot, adapted for either Ladies or Gentlemen's play. Price, with Mallets, Balls, Arches, &c. complete, 25s.; superior, 45s.; polished hard wood, £3. To be had at most Fancy Repositories; wholesale, J. J. J. Hutton-garden.

**WINES from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE,**  
20s. per Dozen. PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, MARSALA, &c., &c., of first growth only. Any two samples forwarded for twelve stamps.

The "Lancet," June 5, 1858, states: "We have recently been engaged in making some comparative examinations of the Cape or South African Wines, our samples being selected from the stock of Messrs. GILBEY, of 357, Oxford-street. We are thus enabled to correct some very erroneous impressions which have got abroad in respect to these wines—namely, that they are themselves adulterated, and that they are used for adulteration. This is by no means the case, except in some rare and exceptional instances. On the contrary, we have proved these wines to be both genuine and wholesome, while their moderate price is a great recommendation."—"The Lancet."  
Opinion of the "Medical Times," and Dr. Letheby and Dr. Hassall's analysis sent on application.

Carriage paid, if requested, to any Railway Station or Port in the Kingdom for 1s. per dozen. No charge made for Bottles, Cases, and Cases, if returned.  
W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers and Distillers, 357, Oxford-street, London, W.; and 31, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

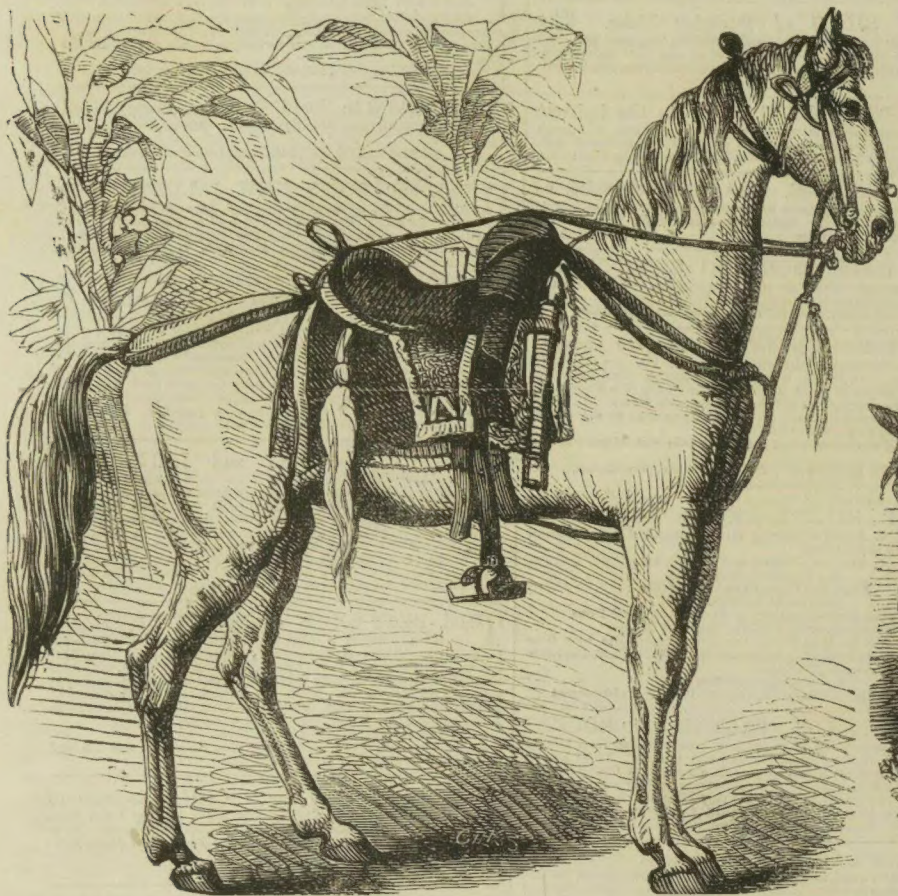
**FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside, London,**  
E.C.—South Africa enjoys the soil to nurture, and the sun to ripen, richest grapes and yield the best of wine. South Africa is Britain's outpost on the southern sea; wherefore her wine can be relished by her Majesty's lieges at home, on payment of one half the duty which the foreign vintager must pay for an introduction to our tables. SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, MARSALA, and MADEIRA, at 20s. and 24s.; and PORT and AMONTILLADO, 24s. per dozen; pale, dry, full-bodied, and mellow; introduces itself upon easy terms for successful rivalry. Many communications have been received by FOSTER and INGLE from private sources respecting these highly-esteemed Wines, the publication of which is restrained by delicacy. Other and public evidence is not wanting to show that the selected growths of South African Wines are worthy of high commendation. STANDARD 40s. SHERRY; ROUSSILLON, with violet tinge, 30s. Cases and Four-Dozen Cases, for cash, carried free to all railway stations in England.

**PUBE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.—Pale or**  
Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.  
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the**  
true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons, 13s. 6d. or in one-dozen cases,



## SKETCHES OF NATIVE LIFE IN INDIA.



SIKH HORSE.



A CALCUTTA SYCE.

WE are indebted to the sketch-book of Mr. Marshall Claxton for the accompanying series of characteristic Sketches of a few of the manners, habits, and customs of the natives of India.

Our first Illustration is a beautiful Sikh Horse. He stands fifteen

peculiar; but when clothed in his Oriental trappings he commands the admiration of all beholders.

The Calcutta Syce (or groom) will be familiar to all residents at that capital. The syce always accompanies the buggy, to look after

the horse, calling out loudly to the passers-by to get out of the "sahib's" way. We are pointedly told European lungs are "too aristocratic" to admit of so great an exertion.

The next Engraving represents a very common sight in Upper

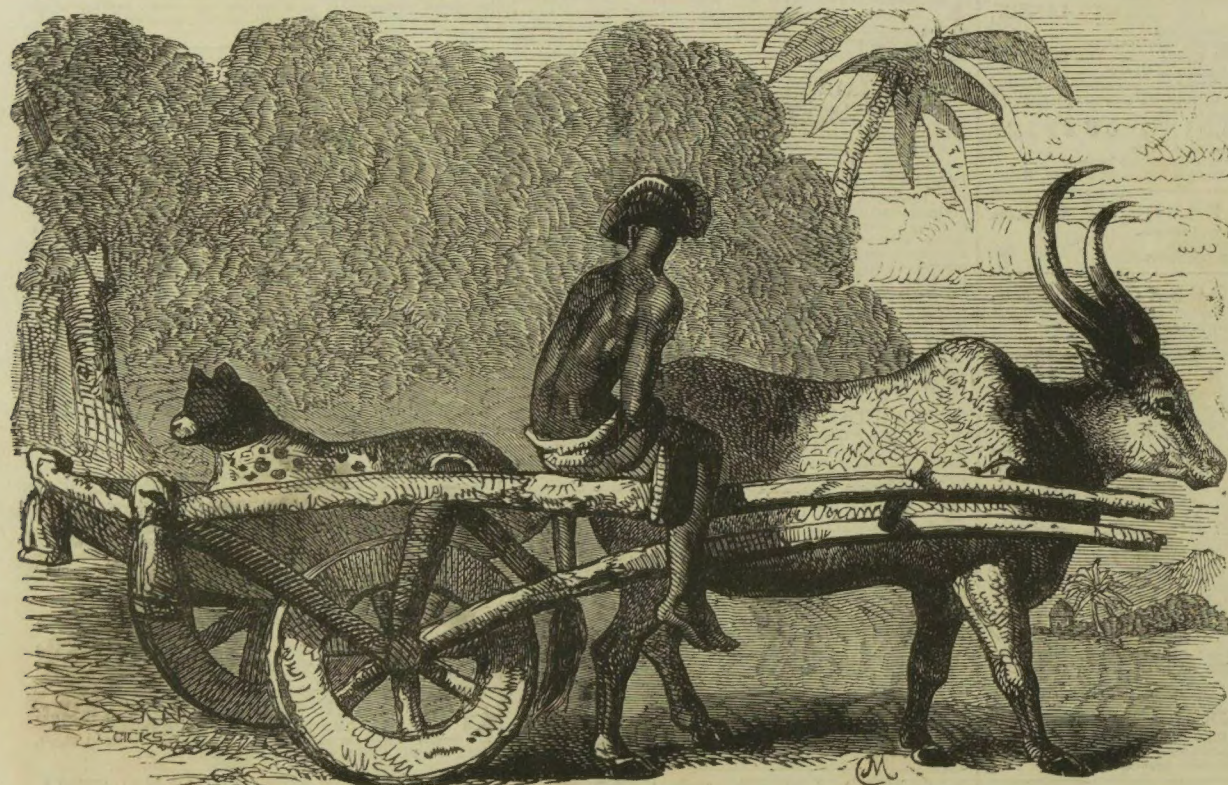


NATIVE WOMAN, UPPER INDIA.



SEPOY ENCAMPMENT AT BARRACKPORE.

hands high, is of a cream colour, and has a very Roman nose. To those used to the warlike action of the European horse taking long strides the action of the Sikh horse is short, shambling, and



HUNTING LEOPARD, BENGAL.

India—the graceful form of a Native Woman on the way to the tank to fetch water, carrying the vessel sideways till it is filled. Then it is placed upright on the top of the head.

In the future annals of India, Barrackpore will be mentioned and thought of with much interest, not only as containing the country residence of the Governor-General, but as the district where the sepoys first mutinied; and our Engraving represents a Sepoy Encampment at that place.

The accompanying Sketch represents a Chetah (or hunting leopard) before he has been "slipped." It is usual to blindfold them with a hood, and then drive them in a native cart to the hunting-ground. The chetah is a sharp-sighted creature: the moment the hood is removed he stands up, looks inquiringly round, sees his game, apparently seems to choose the best road to it, jumps quietly off the cart, and then takes either a sneaking run, or a high gallop, as the case may be.

As illustrating the musical instruments of India, we give a Sketch of an Indian Flute and a Burmese Harp, taken from the Asiatic Museum at Calcutta; the harp is very similar to the Egyptian harp exhibited among the antiquities at the British Museum.



INDIAN FLUTE.

BURMESE HARP.